PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,019—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1893.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SPIRITS IN WOOD.

Very Superior Old Highland	per gall.	15	4
Finest Highland Malt Scotch Whisky	,,	12	8
Finest Old Matured Irish Whisky	,,	12	8
One Star Brandy, capital peg	,,	14	4
Two ,, fine mellow	,,	15	12
Finest London Old Tom Gin	,,	11	0

Cash Discount 8 annas Per Gallon.
Supplied in Wicker-covered Jars of 1, 2 and 4 gall. capacity.
RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit	25th Nov
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester	23rd ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.I. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester	20th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	10th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

29th Nov. 13th Dec.
27th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th. of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

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MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1894.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21. 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 14th December, 11th January and 8th February 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th December.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO,
Agent
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17th, 1893.

CITY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF KHIOS"	T. Macpherson	3,246	28th Nov.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest Improvements; Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
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Bombay, 15th November, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th ,,
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3,544	13th Jan., 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 21, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 26th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,090 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1893. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Million Cigarettes per Month are being Supplied throughout the World to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against Spurious Imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

			Per 100. Rs.	a.
Non Plus Ultra, No.	1	Large	5	12
Do.	,, 2	Medium	5	0
Superfine	,, C	Largest	5	8
Do.	,, 4	Large	4	12
Do.	,, 5	Medium	4	0
Extra Fine	,, 8	Large	4	0
Do.	,, 10	Medium	2	12

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AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.

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SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO

Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
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Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
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13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
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RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR
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A Large Variety of the Newest Styles
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FIGURED COTTON CREPONS, | WOOLLEN CREPONS.

DRESSMAKING CHARGES
STRICTLY MODERATE.

BAHADUR CIGARS!!

WHAT more acceptable CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S PRESENT can be sent to Friends at Home than some of our Renowned

BAHADUR CIGARS.

On Receipt of Order we undertake to Deliver from our Duty-paid Stock in London, any quantity that may be required, to any given Address to the United Kingdom *free of all charges* to the Receiver.

These Cigars are Well Seasoned, and Ready for immediate consumption.

To ensure Punctual Delivery all Orders should be received by us not Later than 30th inst., when they they will be Forwarded by the Homeward Mail of that date, in time for Delivery before Christmas.

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MADRAS

OFFICIAL OR GUN TIME.

CUTCHERIES.
COURTS.
TREASURIES.
GUARD ROOMS.
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COFFEE ROOMS.

"I have repeatedly challenged to a fraction the accuracy of the Midday Gun by your Clock, and I have in no case been wrong in doing so."

The above is an Extract of a Letter received from a Gentleman in the Mofussil. Such results, we respectfully submit, are only obtainable from Time-keepers that have passed through the hands of a practical Firm. The theoretical and practical experience of a life-time almost of our MR. MARCKS, the Head of our Firm, and aided as he is by Practical Assistants from the Leading Watch and Clock Factories of the World, warrants our soliciting the confidence of the Public.

The Time-keepers we detail below are devoid of all decoration. They are the BOLDEST FACED TIME-KEEPERS ever manufactured, and the Mechanism of guaranteed excellence, while the Wooden Frames are solidly and strongly made and of thoroughly seasoned wood only. The movements of each Time-keeper are submitted to a thorough course of regulation, and are tested in every way before despatch under the usual Guarantee, which covers all irregularities.

BEST ENGLISH-MADE

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Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 12in. Dial	60
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Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 16in. Dial, plate-glass front	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front, with Seconds Hand	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, Chain and Fusee, plate-glass front	140
Circular 8-day PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	90
Circular 8-day LEVER CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	135
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 24in. Dial, plate-glass front	320
Circular do. CLOCK	475
Circular 8-day American PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial	25
Circular 8-day American LEVER CLOCK, in Nickel Silver Case	35
Circular 8-day Anglo-American LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front	48
Do. do. LEVER CLOCK	60

CLOCKS ARE STRIKERS. TIME-PIECES ARE NON-STRIKERS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

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TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

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Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
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Non Plus Ultra, 100	3	0	,,
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2	8	,,

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La Odalisca	50	,,	5	0	,,
Vera	25	,,	6	0	,,
Sins Rival	50	,,	7	8	,,
Mi Reina	50	,,	6	0	,,

AMERICAN EAGLE—

			Rs.	a.	
Rothschilds	25	in a box	2	12	,,
Regalia del Principe	100	,,	7	8	,,

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.
ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

ESTABLD SIMPSON & CO., 1840.
COACH BUILDERS,
MADRAS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD, G.C.S.I.,
ARE EXHIBITING AT THE
RAJKOTE EXHIBITION
A MAGNIFICENT CEE AND UNDER SPRING
BAROUCHE,
HANDSOMELY PAINTED IN GREEN AND GOLD,
UPHOLSTERED IN RICHEST SILK TABORETTE,
PLATED MOUNTINGS,
EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR
SEMI-STATE OCCASIONS.
All Particulars from our Representative, Mr. GEORGE U. CUDDON,
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE
LONDON LYRIC COMPANY,
NUMBERING 25 ARTISTS.
ONE OPINION FROM ALL:
"The finest and most artistic Comedy Company that has ever appeared in Bombay."

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
23RD AND 24TH NOVEMBER,
"THE GUV'NOR."
Mr. H. KITTS as the DEAF BOATMAN.

SATURDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER,
GRAND PRODUCTION OF
"NIOBE."

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
27TH AND 28TH NOVEMBER,
"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
29TH AND 30TH NOVEMBER,
"A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1ST,
"MAGISTRATE."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2ND,
THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS,
"WALKER LONDON."

After Each Comedy, New Novelties Every Evening.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS.
Plan at MITCHELL and Co., Medows Street, Fort.
Business Manager: HARRY PYNE.

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE, KARACHI.

OWING to the Resignation of PROFESSOR KOTWAL, a PROFESSOR of ENGINEERING will shortly be appointed. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, rising by annual Increments of Rs. 25 per Mensem to Rs. 200.

Applications, stating qualifications, should reach the HONORARY SECRETARY, Dayaram Jethmal Sind College Board, not later than WEDNESDAY, 13th December, 1893.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BOOKS.

(LATEST EDITIONS).

	Rs.	a.
Ilford's Manual of Photography	0	14
Burton's Photomechanical Painting	3	12
Chapman Jone's Science and Practice of Photography	1	12
Dr. Just's Bromide Paper	1	2
H. P. Robinson's Photography as a Business	1	0
H. P. Robinson's Studio and What to Do in It	1	12

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, through Registered Post, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on the 11th December, 1893, for the Supply for 1 year by Contract at Bombay of LABOUR for Making and Repairing SAILS, AWNINGS, and other CANVAS GEAR.

For further particulars see *Bombay Government Gazette* of 16th November, 1893, or apply to the Undersigned.

H. S. BLACK,
For Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 13th November, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RY.

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

CASTOR AND LINSEED OIL CAKE FOR SALE

THE AGENT will receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-Fire), on MONDAY, the 11th December, 1893, offers for the PURCHASE of CASTOR and LINSEED OIL CAKE from the Company's Mill at Sabarmatee. The out-turn of the former will be about an average of 80 Tons per month, and the latter 160 tons for the whole year.

The Contract for the said purchase to extend for a period of not less than one year.

Offers (quoting rate per ton of 20 cwts., delivered in Wagons at the Oil Mill) must be accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500 as Security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, failure in which entails forfeiture of Deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Concession of Freight at Revenue Rate, viz:—13 of a pie per Bengal Maund per Mile, will be allowed to the accepted Tenderer, on Consignments booked from Sabarmatee to any Station he desires, on the Company's system only.

The accepted Tenderer will have to sign a Stamped Agreement stipulating the above mentioned Conditions.

The Agent does not bind himself to acccept the highest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th Nov., 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companys' Act 1882 and of the AMRITSAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED (in Voluntary Liquidation).

PALLONJI SHAPURJI MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, a Creditor and Shareholder of the above Company ....Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the Winding Up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was, on the 17th day of November, 1893, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Starling, by PALLONJI SHAPURJEE MISTRY, residing at No. 251, Khetwady Main Road, without the Fort, a Creditor and Shareholder of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran, on the 15th day of December, 1893, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the Winding Up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the Undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 21st day of November, 1893.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Petitioner.
Bombay, 79, Meadows Street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration (with the Will Annexed) of the Property and Credits of JEEBAI (Widow of Allaruckia Sajeen), late of Bombay, Khoja, Deceased.

BAI REMATBAI, (Wife of Subjaali Bhimjee), of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, and Daughter of the abovenamed Deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration (with Will Annexed).

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court a Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 17th Day of November, 1893.
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON, & BOWEN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the Supply of about 360 tons of PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AXLE OIL for the year 1894 will be received by the Company's Agent at his Office up to Gun-Fire on MONDAY, the 4th December, 1893.

The Tenders of recognized importers only will be considered. The Oil must be of approved quality, and Samples, distinctly marked and clearly described or referred to in the Tenders, must be submitted with the Tenders. The Samples to be delivered at the Office of the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Parel Works.

The Oil to be delivered in instalments of about 30 tons per month in Wagons at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the Contractor's risk, in good stout sound Casks or Iron Drums.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Petroleum Oil," and a Deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany the Tender, without which it will not be considered.

Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 22nd Nov., 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only for a month in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—ONE RUPEE.
Military and Navy in Uniform and Children under Ten Years—Half Price.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON; and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has, on the 9th Day of November, 1893, SOLD and ASSIGNED the "TATVA-VIVECHAKA PRESS" to Messrs. GANPATRAO TUKARAM and Co., and that they have by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing the same Date MORTGAGED it with possession to him.

TOOKARAM TATYA.

SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER the Sanction of the Government of Bombay, given in their Resolutionn No. 3707, dated the 24th October, 1893, the Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Sukkur hereby notify that they are prepared to receive Tenders, up to 12 O'clock Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1893, for a LOAN of (2) TWO LAKHS, on the Security of the General Revenues of the Sukkur Municipality.

2. Debentures for Rs. 500 (Five Hundred) each (form of which is appended) will be issued, bearing Interest at the Rate of (5) per cent. per Annum payable half-yearly.

3. Subscriptions will be received and Scrip Receipts for Instalments will be granted by the Secretary, Sukkur Municipality, the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, and by the Agents of the said Bank at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Akola, Broach, Bhownuggur, Indore, Amraoti and Poona. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such Scrip Receipts as soon as possible after all the Instalments have been paid.

4. Subject to the aforesaid limit of (2) Two Lakhs, Tenders may be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

5. Each tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Sukkur Municipal Loan." The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender or Tenders.

6. Instalments will be payable into the Municipal Office at Sukkur and into the Bank of Bombay or its Branches, as follows:—25 per cent. on application, 25 per cent. on allotment, 25 per cent. three months from date of allotment, and 25 per cent. six months from date of allotment.

7. Interest on payments will accrue from date of allotment.

8. Debenture Coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi, or Municipal Office, Sukkur.

9. If the Tender be accepted, the Deposit will be forfeited, if, after acceptance of the Tender, the allotment is not fully taken up.

10. The Deposit on Tenders, which will not be accepted, will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers on application, without interest.

11. In the case of equality of approved Tenders above the amount required, a *prorota* allotment will be made.

12. The Rates stated in a Tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a Rate containing any fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender, such fraction will be struck out and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes, a Separate Tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a Separate Deposit must be made in respect of each Tender.

14. A sufficient sum will be set aside yearly, and invested in such manner as may be authorized by the Law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the Principal within the period of (20) twenty years.

15. Debentures amounting to (1) One Lakh of Rupees will be redeemed after 12 years at Par, but the Municipality reserve to themselves the right of redeeming any Debenture which may be in the markets at other times, if they see fit to do so. The Municipality also reserve to themselves the right to withdraw any or all of the remaining Debentures, on giving to the holders thereof 12 months' notice of their intention to do so.

16. Debentures to be redeemed will be drawn for by the Municipal Commissioners, at a meeting called for the purpose, and the numbers so drawn will be published in the papers, and will also be intimated to the holders.

17. The first drawing will take places about the 1st July 1906. Interest will cease from the date on which the Debentures are notified in the above named papers as having been drawn.

18. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Sukkur Municipality, or to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or its Branches.

By Order,
W. A. INGLE,
Secretary, Sukkur Municipality.
Municipal Office, Sukkur, 17th November, 1893.

TRANSFERABLE BY ENDORSEMENT.

Exempted from Stamp Duty under Government of India Notification No. dated

No.

THE SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY
DEBENTURE BOND
FOR Rs. 500.

The Sukkur Municipality having received the Sanction of the Government of Bombay by their Resolution No. 3707, dated 24th October, 1893, under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act XI, of 1879, to borrow the sum of two (2) lakhs of Rupees for the execution of the Water Works, do hereby in consideration of the value of Rupees five hundred only, paid to the said Sukkur Municipality by of Covenant with the said his Executors, Administrators and Assignees to pay to him or them, or order, the said principal sum of Rupees five hundred within the period of Twenty (20) years from the . Interest on the said sum will be paid half-yearly to the holder hereof or to his order, on presentation of the Coupons, hereunto attached, as they fall due, at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi, or at the Municipal Office, Sukkur, at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June, 1894, and the 1st day of December, 1894, and thereafter on the 1st day of June and 1st day of December respectively of each succeeding year until the above sum of Rupees five hundred shall have been redeemed.

And the Municipal Commissioners of Sukkur hereby declare that the said principal sum of Rupees five hundred is part of a sum not exceeding two lakhs, and the Municipal Commissioners of Sukkur hereby, under sanction hereinbefore mentioned, charge the Rates and Taxes of the Municipality which they are authorized to levy, with the payment of the said principal sum and interest hereby Covenanted to be paid. Provided always that no transfer of this Security will be recognized by the Municipal Commissioners of Sukkur unless registered at their Office at Sukkur for the time being.

Given under our hand and Seal at Sukkur this day of , 189 .

President.
AND
2 Members.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby Tender for Rs. or whatever lesser amount may be allotted to me of the "Sukkur Municipal Loan of 1893" as advertised in the notification, dated 17th November, 1893, and subject to all the conditions contained therein at the rate of Rs. and annas for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a Deposit Receipt of the Bank of Bombay for Rs. and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay to the account of the Sukkur Municipality at the Bank of Bombay, in Karachi or Bombay, or at the Municipal Office, Sukkur, the Second Instalment on allotment, the Third Instalment on or before the 20th March, 1894, and the Fourth Instalment on or before the 20th June, 1894.

Signature of Tenderer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF NINE SHE-BUFFALOES.

Under instructions from N. C. Mac Leod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in *re* Dwarkadevi Patuk, a milk vendor, an insolvent. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., in the Stable at Chuna Bhuthy, Grant Road, consisting nine she-buffaloes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 23, 1893.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

INSURANCES.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY obtainable in India.

ASSETS.
Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.

ANNUAL BONUSES.
The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.

NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.

NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.

CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange,

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

☞ Low Rates, Absolute Security, Unconditional Policies. Claims settled immediately on proof of death and title. No delays. ☜

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.

EXAMPLE OF ENDOWMENT AND OPTIONS,

A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

OPTIONS.—Instead of taking the Rs. 6,500 in Cash he may have a Pension of Rs. 415-7-4 a year for life.

Or (if in good health) obtain a PAID-UP POLICY for Rs. 11,085-12-0, with PROFITS payable at death.

Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.

Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194 6; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.

These valuable Endowment Policies are under the SUN LIFE GUARANTEED PROPORTION SYSTEM, and no Loss can occur in the event of a Policy lapsing after 2 or 3 years.

Thus, under a Ten Payment Assurance for Rs. 10,000, at the end of *two years* the Assurer would be entitled to receive a *Paid-up Policy* for Rs. 2,000, with Profits, or without, according to the original Contract.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied By ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL,
IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7', for 125lbs. working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exceed... £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
" 1880 ....£833,078
" 1885 ....£966,107
" 1891 ....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881 ....£4,673,299 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1886 ....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,00
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE of FURNITURE, &c., will be held on TUESDAY next, the 28th inst., at the Bungalow, lately occupied by Mr. and Mrs. PHIPSON, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, at 1-30 P.M. NOW ON VIEW. Rooms lighted till 7 P.M., daily. Catalogues at BENNETT and Co.

Also 500 PLANTS (Palms, Crotons, &c.) will be sold, without Reserve, on the Same Day, at 7-15 A.M., punctually. NOW ON VIEW.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE).

TENDERS are invited for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country Produce), &c. required by the Company during 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1894.

Tenders on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned), sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Deposit will be held by the Company for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which, on the contractor's part, will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th November, 1893.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A MANAGER, for the Cotton Mill Company, Pulgaon, Wardha, Central Provinces. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. With an Annual increment of Rs. 25 till pay reaches Rs. 200. Quarters free. The applicant must possess a good knowledge of English and Marathi and Account-keeping, and he must have experience of Management of a Cotton Mill. Applications will be received till 15th December, 1893. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to

RAI BAHADUR MUKUND BALKRISHNA BUTEE,
Chairman, Nagpur.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
87, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....................£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office..................14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.......TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at...................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
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10, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—Jabalpur TENT, 15 by 20, New: last year; in perfect order. Property of W. T. Morison, C. S. Price Rs. 650. Apply to E. H. LEGGATT, Broach.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
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AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
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COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
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One Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two "	Liqueur	" 34	"
Three "	do.	" 36	"
Five "	do.	" 40	"
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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP...............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.......Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
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BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay. Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
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Head Office..............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

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3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street December, 1892.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,152½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,065
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155to160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	15 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£40
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank o India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	265 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	98
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	2,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,725
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1,200
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,025
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	202
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	223
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	307
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	447½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	96
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 1075
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	230
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	350	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	130
Fouli's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	300	200	200	16	122½ 215
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	20	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		122½
Fort	615	2'500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,18
French	300	500	all	100	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	112½xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	33	370
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110xd
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	232½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	481
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	591
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	60
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	215xd
Volkart	...	1,001	1000	Rs. 70	970

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 15	485
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	Nil	53
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	301
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	615xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,020
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	491
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	600
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	28 pr. ct.	570
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	3:0
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 31	675
Hinganghat Mill	700	600	500	40 25	661
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	555
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	320
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	555
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250		150
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	645
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	155
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	435
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	810
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,500	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,540
Masagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	2,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,825xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	480
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,280
Secunderabad	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	150
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	420
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Bhaishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	665
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-6	
China Leaf	" 25-3	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 25-2	"
Do. do. new	" 25-1	"
Australia do.	" 25-3	
Bombay do.	" 25-2	
English Sovereigns	" 15-15	
Do. Drazons	" 15-12	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 90	
Do. 17½ do.	" 90-4	
Spanish Dollars	" 208	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 196	
Venetians	" 310	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Convent School, Parel, 5-30 p.m.
Cycling Club, Captaincy Race, Church Gate Station, 9 p.m.
The London Lyric Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Pachumba arrived yesterday from Karachi.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kola (s), and Elton (s), for Karachi ; and Byculla (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Energia entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Oriental and Gisela left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 9 p.m., to-day.

FAIR AT MATOONGA.—The annual Shaik Misri Fair commences from to-day at Matoonga, and will continue for three days.

LECTURE.—The Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer Lewis, B.A.,B.D., will deliver a lecture, on "Moral Character," at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Duncan Road, Byculla, to-night, at 8 p.m.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—All members are requested to meet this evening (Thursday), at Church Gate Station, at 9 o'clock.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By the kind permission of Col. W. Scott and Officers, the String Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play, at the Yacht Club, at and after dinner, on Monday next, the 27th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-45 this evening :—

March	Alexandra	Rudolphsen.
Overture	Fidelio	Beethoven.
Valse	Au Pays Des Chansons	Fahrbach, Jr.
Minuet	Hebe	Blumenthal.
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti.
Galop	The Jolly Bachelor	Standhaft.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISCLAIMER.—Mr. D'Arcy Lindsay, on behalf of the Royal Assurance Company, takes exception to a paragraph, appearing in our yesterday's issue, commenting on a letter from their Indian correspondent, which appeared in the *Finance Chronicle and Insurance Circular* of 1st instant. The remark that the letter in question had evidently been written by someone interested in the company, is so far as he knows incorrect, and as this might be taken to apply to himself as representing the company in Bombay, he states that the letter was not written from his office, nor as far as he can ascertain by any one connected with the company.

A WOMAN CONVICTED OF THEFT.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Sweeney, Chief Superintendent of Police, charged Nathabai a woman with theft in respect of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, belonging to Gangji Sunderji. The accused went to the house of the complainant, on the 17th instant, the complainant was not at home, but his daughter-in-law was there. The accused sent the girl out of the room on some pretext, and while she was away the accused opened a box, and removed the ornaments and cash. After recording evidence and hearing the defence, his Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

COLLAPSE OF A STABLE SHED.—On Tuesday midnight, an open shed with a tiled roof, attached to a stable, belonging to one Abdool Kazeebin Kurzee, and situated at the Ripon Road, suddenly collapsed, owing to the heavy fall of rain. The shed was used for stabling horses, and at the time of the occurrence there were in it fifteen horses, out of which four animals of the value of Rs. 3,500 were very badly injured, while two others had their legs broken. There were also three grooms in the shed, all of whom sustained more or less internal injuries by the fall. They were all conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where their injuries were attended to. The damage to the shed as well as to the horses, is estimated at Rs. 5,500. The engineering department of the Municipality has been informed of the occurrence.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Wittoo Luximon, aged thirty-five years, lately a servant in the employ of the Fort Gymkhana, and residing at Wari Bunder. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th ultimo, the deceased was driving a pair of bullocks, attached to a roller belonging to the Gymkhana, on the Marine Lines, when he accidentally got his legs entangled in the reins, and he fell in front of the roller, which passed over his back. He was immediately removed to the Gooculdass Tejpal Hospital, where on examination he was found to have been suffering from a fracture of the spine with a swelling over the loins. He died of exhaustion at 7-30 a. m. yesterday. A verdict, in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

THE J. N. P. ORPHANAGE.—The scholars of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage presented a valedictory address yesterday afternoon to Mr. George Egerton, B.A., Tutor to Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, on the eve of his departure to Europe. The Principal of the Institution, Mr. N. H. Cooper, presided on the occasion. After the address was read by one of the senior students, the Principal rose, amidst cheers, and referred to the zeal displayed by Mr. Egerton for the intellectual and physical welfare of the alumni of the Institution in eulogistic terms. He remarked that the students were much benefitted by the weekly lectures delivered by Mr. Egerton, and regretted that they should have been brought to a close in consequence of his departure to Europe. He concluded by wishing him bon voyage, health, and increased prosperity in his native land. Mr. Egerton responded in a few suitable words, thanking the Principal for the honour done him, and urging the students to always do their duty in whatever walk of life their destiny may be cast. The proceedings were brought to a close by presenting Mr. Egerton with a superb bouquet and the giving of three loud cheers as he left the Institution.

ADDRESS OF THANKS.—The passengers of the s. s. City of Khios (which arrived here on Sunday morning after passing through the late cyclone) have addressed the subjoined letter to the Commander, Captain McPherson :—"18th November, 1893—Dear Captain McPherson,—We the undersigned passengers on board the s. s. City of Khios, desire to express our deep sense of the unwearying kindness which we have received from you and your officers. At all times we were profoundly impressed by the ungrudging sacrifice of your entire leisure moments to the promotion amongst us of every good work and healthful recreation, and during the dangerous storm which we encountered, no one could have shown greater care for our comfort and skill to secure our safety. It may not be the good fortune of some of us to meet you again ; it certainly never will be that we all together travel under your able protection, and we feel impelled, ere leaving you and going our several ways, to express our unfeigned gratitude to you and beg your acceptance of the accompanying small token of our regard and esteem.—S. Boyd, H. Shubrick, C. Ligertwood, L. M. D. Moulson, Jessie Kennedy, Mary Milne, Anna I. Mitchell, Florence Manera, J. H. Hine, A. E. White, Mildred White, Amy Howard Kidd, Helen S. Kendall, William B. Kennedy, B. D., P. Hurll, R. Buchanan, Isabel M. Saintz, and Ellen Horner.

THE FORTHCOMING VISIT OF MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P.—In the rooms of the Presidency Association, on Tuesday afternoon, a meeting of leading native residents was held for the purpose of considering the best steps to be taken for offering to Mr. Naoroji, M.P., a suitable reception upon his arrival here, on or about December 3. At a previous meeting some 170 native gentlemen had been appointed a general committee. There was a large attendance, and the Hon'ble Mr. J. U. Yajnik was voted to the chair in the absence from town of Mr. Mehta. The chairman, in a brief speech, referred to the highly disinterested and patriotic work Mr. Dadabhai had performed in the House of Commons, and said it was only right and proper that the city of which he was a native, the first city in India, should accord him a hearty and cordial welcome. On the motion of Mr. Javerilal, seconded by Dustoor Peshotun Sanjana, a working committee was formed for carrying out all the the details of the reception. The committee includes :—Messrs. Mehta, Javerilal, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hassumbhoy Visram, R. M. Sayani, Framjee D. Petit, Sorabjee Framjee, Lukhmidas Khimji, Morarji Khimji, Dhurumsey Sunderdas Mulji, Dhurumsey Morarji Goculdas, M. C. Murzban, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Darasha R. Chichgar, Daji Abaji Khare, W. Chambers, Vijbhookandass Atmaram, and N. V. Gokhle. Another resolution was agreed to, deciding that on a day to be fixed for consultation with Mr. Dadabhai, an address of welcome be presented to him by Bombay and the leading towns of the Presidency. The latter will send their deputations for the purpose. A third resolution was for opening a subscription list to defray the reception expenses, each subscription being limited to a maximum of Rs.15. Rs. 620 were subscribed on the spot. The customary vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting. The honorary secretaries are Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Gordhandas Khatao Makanji, Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Darashaw R. Chichgar, N. G. Chandavarker, and D. E. Wacha, all whom will be glad to receive subscriptions.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT TO HABITUAL OFFENDERS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, two notorious characters, named Tajkhan Madekhan, a Mahomedan, aged forty years, and Phillip Annas, a Christian, aged forty-five years, were placed before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of having on the 15th instant, committed house-breaking by night in order to commit theft and with having aided and abetted each other in the commission of the offence. It appears that on the night of the 15th instant the two accused entered an open hut, attached to a house, belonging to one Tookaram Rama, a hack-driver, at Worlee, and were trying to bore a hole in the wall, which separated the house from the hut, in order to effect an entrance in that house, when a police jemadar, who was at the time going on his night rounds saw the door of the hut suddenly shut. The jemadar's suspicions were aroused. He immediately repaired to the spot and called out, but he received no reply. All of a sudden the door of the hut was pulled in, and the jemadar entered the place with a lantern in his hand, when he saw the two accused with an iron spike lying at their feet. He also noticed that an attempt had been made to have a hole of about two feet in diameter in the wall and the plaster had come off. A turban and a pair of shoes were also found lying near them. The jemadar immediately aroused the complainant and in his presence searched the persons of the accused, when a bunch of keys and a knife were found in the possession of the first accused. The first accused, in his defence, urged that he knew certain coolies residing at Worlee and two of them had come to his house to sell fish. On the night previous to his arrest they asked him to go to their house to dine with them. He refused to do so. In the meanwhile, the second accused came with his cart from Bombay and the coolies gave them some liquor to drink, which they had brought from Bombay. The coolies then took them to the complainant's hut, and made them lie down there. The coolies then ran out of the hut, and the accused were arrested. He did not know to whom the spike belonged ; when they were arrested there was not a single stone displaced from the wall. The turban, the bunch of keys, and the pair of shoes were placed in the hands of the jemadar by the coolies. The second accused said that he was sitting near the threshold of the hut. The coolies took him there and asked him to dine with them. The Magistrate convicted both the prisoners. Against the first accused, there stood a register of four previous convictions, one of them being for a period of five years. The second prisoner had one previous conviction of three years against him. In the present case the Magistrate sentenced both of them to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company, Esplanade Road, at 3 p.m. yesterday, when Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia presided.

The directors' report, which was taken as read, was as follows :—

The directors have now to lay before you their annual report and balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1893. The past season has been a very exceptional and difficult one. Circumstances arose from time to time which adversely affected this and other press companies, and though every effort was made by your directors to steer clear of them, the result of the years working unfortunately shows a loss. Owing to the very poor cotton crops in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, at Randare and at Wurdha, your presses in these districts did very little work. The number of bales pressed by the company was 1, 18, 815 as compared with 1,26,238 last season and 1,90,673 the year before. As stated in last year's report the joint working agreements at Kekri, Oomrawuttee, Khangaum, Julgaum and Wurdha expired on 30th June, 1892, and a fresh one was only arranged at the last-named station. Reference was also then made to the large number of new presses which had been erected ; the majority, in the neighbourhood of those belonging to this company, and as many of these were evidently started with the intention of sharing in the joint working agreements, irrespective of the prospective supply of cotton, your directors declined to join in any new agreements unless this company received its former share of the trade. They adopted this policy firmly believing that in the long run it would benefit the company and stifle the erection of new concerns projected not to meet any inconvenience felt owing to insufficient pressing facilities, but solely with the object of sharing in the earnings of established concerns working under combinations, these combinanations being already the outcome of an excess of pressing power. Owing to this cause the pressing rates last season were low. While your directors regret this they are glad to say that the arrangements so far made this season appear to support their policy. Ginning joint working agreements were made at Karinja and Khangaum, and at both stations as well as at Bhilwara fair returns were secured. But the main features which acted adversely during the past season have been the exceptionally frequent and heavy fluctuations in the prices of cotton and the damage done to the crops in the Punjab, N.-W. Provinces and Rajputana by rain and frost, resulting in great difficulty being experienced in getting delivery of cotton which had been purchased in those districts early in the season under forward contracts. Similar trouble, but to a smaller extent, was found in Kattiawar and Guzerat. The Bengal and Oomra crops were poorer in quality than they had been for many years, and purchases made in January and February did not in many instances reach this port till April and May, after prices had heavily declined and when it was too late to deliver them against contracts made in Bombay. Owing to these causes the net result as shewn in the accounts is unfavourable. The profit and loss account shows a debit balance of Rs. 64, 979-14, which sum your directors have written off by tranferring the same amount from the reserve fund to this account. At Dhulia 40 new gins which had been erected, were started early in the season, but as the crop in this district was a poor one the amount of work done was smaller than anticipated. The coming season promises to be a good one, and your directors have transferred from Guzerat and added to this factory twenty more gins raising the number to sixty. Your oil mill at Oomrawuttee has been extensively altered and improved by the substitution of new for old machinery, and the results so far obtained have been satisfactory. In September last year your directors succeeded in obtaining a monopoly from H. H. the Nawab of Jaora for a period of twenty-five years for the erection of presses in his territory. In accordance with the terms of the concession a press factory was to be ready for work this season. A complete pressing plant which had been erected at Mulkapur was purchased at a moderate price and removed to Jaora where it has been erected, and it will be ready for work before the season opens. Your directors believe that this factory will give a fair return as soon as the Godhra-Rutlam line is opened for through traffic. No losses by fire were reported at any of your factories, and the only accident during the season was the breaking of the finisher base at Julgaum, which has since been replaced by a stronger one and the machinery is now ready for work. You will be glad to hear that the cotton crops for the coming season in most districts promise to be large, and are in fact assured. Joint working agreements for presses and gins have been arranged at most of the factories. Mr. Motiram Bhugoobhai having resigned his post as a director of the company, your directors have appointed Mr. Laljee Shamjee, of the firm of Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee and Co., cotton merchants, as a director in his place. Under clause 86 of the articles of association, Mr. A. F. Beaufort retires by rotation. He is eligible for re-election.

On the motion of the chairman the report was approved and adopted. Resolutions were then carried, re-electing Mr. A. F. Beaufort as a director, and appointing Messrs. Sadanand, Balkrishna and Furdhoonji Ardeshir Cursetji, auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 350 each.

A vote of thanks to the chair concluded the proceedings.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, and the following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury :—

CHARGES AGAINST RIOTERS.

SETTING FIRE TO MUNICIPAL STABLES.

Natha Chaidee, Edoo Nankoo, Abdulla Madari, Imambux Fakirbux, Summun Gool Mahomed, and Kanoo Hinga, Mahomedans, were again placed at the Bar, charged with having, on the 11th August last, committed mischief by fire, which was likely to result in the destruction of a building used for the custody of property, an offence punishable under Section 436 of the Indian Penal Code, and also with assaulting or threatening to assault or obstruct two public servants, native policemen, while they, in the discharge of their duty, were endeavouring to suppress a riot at Agripada. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Robertson, at the close of the evidence for the defence, remarked that it had fully established the truth of the *alibi* set up on behalf of the accused. The evidence given for the prosecution with regard to the more serious charge against the first two prisoners, was, said the learned counsel, of such a contradictory nature that it could not be relied upon.

Mr. Lang, in his reply, on behalf of the prosecution, observed that there was ample evidence to show that Municipal stables were attacked by a large mob of Mahomedans, and set fire to. The evidence of the European police officers showed conclusively that the first two accused were the persons who fired the stables. Unless the jury had reason to infer that the evidence of the police had been fabricated in order to secure the conviction of the men in the dock, the learned counsel asked them to accept it as true evidence. The *alibi* set up by the defence was of a most absurd kind, as there could be no manner of doubt that the prisoners were arrested on the afternoon of the 11th August last, and taken in custody to the Byculla head police-quarters.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the question for them to consider was whether the charges against the prisoners had been established, and in order to do this they had to satisfy themselves whether the evidence given for the prosecution could be relied upon. It was not disputed that a Mahomedan crowd did attack the stables, but there were so many persons there at the time that a suspicion might arise whether some wrong persons had not been arrested. The watchman at the stables was unquestionably on duty at the time, and he swore to the first two prisoners setting fire to the stables, and to their attempted rescue by the other prisoners. It was for the jury to say whether they could believe that evidence, but it must be borne in mind that the watchman's evidence was corroborated in many details by the other witnesses. It had been urged for the defence that, owing to their being so many persons arrested during the riots, it was impossible for the police to speak positively as to the identification of the accused ; but his Lordship thought that the police officers, who had never lost sight of the accused, would not make such a mistake.

The jury, after a short consultation, brought in a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners. In answer to the Clerk of the Crown, they all pleaded for mercy.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, remarked that the first two prisoners had been convicted of a most serious offence by a verdict of the jury, which had his entire concurrence. It was difficult to conceive anything more heinous than setting fire to a stable containing not less than 175 dumb and helpless animals, which were tied up, with the object of injuring them or burning them to death. For such an offence, the law had provided a very grave punishment, and his Lordship considered he would be wanting in his duty if he failed to pass upon the first two prisoners the highest sentence, which the law allowed. He sentenced the first two accused to transportation for life. Addressing the other four accused, his Lordship said they had been very properly found guilty of violently assaulting two police constables in the discharge of their duty, and for that offence they were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

DACOITY AND RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Mahomed Dawood and sixteen other Pathan Mahomedans were charged with dacoity, committed at Bombay, on Friday, the 11th August last. One of them, Ibrahim Shaik Ahmed, was also charged with receiving stolen property, a quantity of copper pots, knowing that it was property stolen in the commission of a dacoity. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, said there was a large number of prisoners before the Court ; and that, for the purposes of trial, they would be grouped in two lots, the first batch of seventeen being charged under one section of the Penal Code with dacoity, and the other men charged separately, with receiving stolen property. In connection with the case under trial, the learned counsel said that, about 6 or 6-30 p.m., on the 11th August last, the shop of Moti Laljee, a Marwaree money-lender and jeweller, at Nagpada, was broken into by Pathans, and practically the whole of the contents were stolen. The accused before the Court, with the exception of four were Pathans, and it would be proved that, on the evening in question, a large crowd of Pathans and Mahomedans attacked the complainant's shop. A similar crowd had earlier in the day attempted to get into a neighbouring temple, which partly opened into the Marwaree's shop. Hearing the commotion, the Marwaree had adopted the precaution to close his premises. When the crowd came later on in the evening, they found the shop closed and barred as securely as the owner could make it. The rioters proceeded to assault the premises with large stones, and called upon the Marwaree to open his shop, threatening to beat or kill him if he did not. The latter had taken refuge in the shop, but on hearing the noise outside, he retired into a neighbouring shop. The shutters of the Marwarees' premises soon gave way under the blows showered upon them, and the shop was entered by the crowd and cleared of its contents. The learned counsel therefore thought from the evidence that the jury would be of opinion that a robbery had been committed. If perpetrated by five or more persons, it became an act of dacoity. A number of eye-witnesses would be called to show that the property belonged to the Marwaree himself, or had been pledged with him by other persons. Some of the witnesses would be able to speak of the attack on the shop, while one important witness, a detective in plain clothes, would be able to speak to the subsequent identification of several of the accused. When the police came up, a number of the Pathans, after looting the shop, had run away. The first four accused, however, were caught in the shop, and were taken to a chowkey. The police tried at the time to arrest others, but as the men had got clear away, the police officers afterwards proceeded to a house in the immediate neighbourhood, were a number of Pathans resided, and where they expected to find some of the men implicated in the dacoity. In that house were found eight more of the accused persons, each in possession of property belonging to the Marwaree ; while at the same time and in the same house, three more men were arrested, though not having any stolen property with them, but by reason of their demeanour, and the fact that they were perched on the roof of the premises. One of the other men was arrested on a later date, the 1st September, and as was often the case in this country, he aided the police to make the charge clear against him, as he took them to the house of a female acquaintance, and there pointed out property that had been removed from the Marwaree complainant's shop. The last accused was arrested on the night of the robbery, the 11th August, and was found residing in a room to which some property belonging to the complainant was traced. It would be conclusively shown, said the learned counsel, that all the prisoners had been engaged in the assault on the shop, and that nearly all of them had been found with stolen property in their possession.

Evidence was then given for the prosecution. Moti Laljee, the complainant, corroborated the statements made in the learned counsel's opening address. The property stolen from his shop was of the value of about Rs. 8,500.

Some other witnesses were examined for the prosecution ; and the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN FALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on the 21st November :—

	Ghadechi. In.	ct.	Dhola. In.	ct.	Jetalsar. In.	ct.
Previously registered	19	95	19	24	34	42
Monday, November 20	1	52	2	30	0	27
Total	21	47	21	54	34	69

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND OF NOVEMBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes continue to be very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid rise at Surat, Rajkot, Veraval and Aurangabad and a moderate to slight rise or fall at all other places. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are cyclonic over Gujarat and on and off the Coromandel Coast, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Madras, Negapatam and Bhuj. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bhuj and 10 at Negapatam. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 20° below the mean of the season in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and at Neemuch, Saugor and Surat, and the minimum from 6° to 16° in excess in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and at Deesa and Rajkot. The highest temperature in the shade was 88° at Akola, Amraoti and Cuddapah and the lowest 50° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras, Cuddapah, Aurangabad and Sholapur, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. About an inch of rain has fallen at Bombay, Jeypore and Negapatam, and light to moderate showers at Agra, Jhansi, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Neemuch, Saugor, Surat, Madras and Trichinopoly. The depression which was near Surat yesterday has moved northwards and has diminished still further in intensity. It is now central over Deesa and Ahmedabad and, as the winds around it are cyclonic, conditions are favourable for local showers in Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, the North West Provinces and at or in the neighbourhood of Bombay. On and off the Coromandel Coast, the winds are cyclonic and as the sea is rough at Negapatam and slight at Madras, it is very probable that a low pressure area or small depression exists to the south-estwards of Negapatam in the Bay where the weather is squally, rainy and more or less unsettled. Humidity and cloud proportion are both increasing in the Madras Presidency and conditions are very favourable for rain there. The depression off Nagapatam appears to be approaching the South Coromandel Coast and fresh to strong squally winds are probably on and off that coast. The S.S. Imperator reports having experienced from Lautitude 16° 27′N. Longitude 61° 16′E, at midnight on the 15th to Lautitude 19° N, Longitude 70° E., at midnight on the 18th, stormy weather force increasing from 7 to 11 Beaufort's scale, winds varying from north-north-east to south-south-east, overcast sky, very high confused sea, terrific squalls and heavy rain on the 16th and 17th. Lowest barometer 29·548" at 4 A. M. in Latitude 18° 06′N., Longitude 65° 54′E., at 4 P.M. on the 17th. The S.S. Manilla left Bombay at 9 A. M. on the 16th and experienced light to fresh south-easterly winds, moderate south-south-easterly swell and cloudy to overcast sky up to Latitude 18° 04′ N., Longitude 67° 47′ E., at noon on the 17th ; thence the weather became more and more threatening and she experienced a severe cyclone upto about Latitude 20° N., Longitude 68° E., at about 4 P. M. on the 19th. The lowest barometer corrected was 28·256 at 4 A.M., noon and midnight of the 18th. Considerable damage was done to the vessel and she put back to Bombay for repairs.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

Pressure has decreased slowly over the south of the Peninsula and from slowly to briskly over the greater part of north-west India, but has increased elsewhere. The rise has been brisk in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Cambay and over Assam and eastern Bengal. The pressure is highest over the Assam Valley and relatively high over the whole of Northern India, while it is lowest over the south of the Bay and relatively low off the west coast of the Peninsula. Gradients are generally moderate, and the cyclonic storm noticed over Guzerat has apparently almost filled up, while it has moved very slowly northward to the neighbourhood of Deesa. Pressure reads below the normal average over the west of Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Guzerat, Central Provinces, and the South of the Peninsula, and above elsewhere. The greatest excess is reported from Burma and Assam. Winds are still cyclonic in Guzerat and Northerly over the Bay area, while over Assam, Bengal, the Gangetic plain, the central parts of the country, and the centre and west of the Peninsula. The direction is generally between North-east and East. The force is generally moderate and numerous calms are reported from North-Western India. The temperature has risen in Burma and Lower Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the Central parts of the country. It has changed somewhat irregularly over the Peninsula and fallen over the Punjab, Sind, and Behar. The mean temperature ranges from 81·7 degrees at Cochin to 55·6 degrees at Rawal Pindi and Peshawar. It exceeds the normal average over Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Madras, but it is below in the other provinces. The greatest abnormal excess is 6½ over the Central Provinces. The night temperature over the central parts of the country are exceptionally high. Humidity has generally changed by small amounts. The sky is cloudy over a large part of the country. Rain has fallen generally in Central India, Rajputana, and the South Carnatic, and scattered showers have occurred in some other parts of the country. Cuddalore has received 2·71 inches, Jeypore 1·03, and Negapatam 1·05, but all the other stations are reporting rain. The amounts are small over the cyclonic storm and the only average feeble disturbance is apparently travelling north-north-east and the centre is close to Deesa. Cloudy and showery weather still prevails over the parts of the country under the influence of the storm and squally showery weather will perhaps extend into the west of the North-West Provinces and the east of the Punjal. Gradients are steeper than usual over the bay and the N. E. winds over Madras will probably strengthen, and general rain will continue over the Carnatic ; elsewhere fairly normal weather prevails. The conditions are somewhat less settled generally and the sky is more cloudy than is ordinarily the case.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st November, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·903
Temperature of the Air	77·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·5
Dew Point	73·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·881
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·0
General Directions of wind*	SSE, S, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	225
Fall of Rain	1·52
Total fall during month	1·63
" " year	67·21
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22st	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS)

For Dismissal.

500-93—Bicknell M and M—Purshotum Ramnal vs Damjee Hunraj and others—Payne G and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

495-93—Little S N and B—Gunga vs Raghowjee Hemraj and another—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

379-92—Pestonji, R and K—Goculchand Bahadhermull and another vs Kesowdas Mulchand and another—Tyabjee and D Part heard.

485-92—Tyabjee and D—Kessowdas Mulchand and another vs Goculchand Bahadhermul and another—Pestonji R and K—Part heard.

70/90—Craigie, L and O—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China vs Alarakhia Arab and another—Payne G and S.

387-93—Ardeshir H and D—Biharilal Rooplam and another vs Nagindas Ranchordas—Tyabji and D.

335-93—In person (a pauper)—Baijibai vs Hormusji Maneckji Dadachanji—Nanu and H.

433-93—Mansukhlal D and J—Moorbai vs Jacob Elias Sassoon—Payne G and G.

396-92—M N Saklatwalla—Burjorjee Shapurjee Desai vs Luckmichand Bhugwanjee Kamdarna—M H Khan.

272-93—Edgelow and G—Muncherjee Bamonjee vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Bhaishunker and K.

199-93—K D Shroff—Goculdas Khoosalchand and another vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Little S N and B.

301-93—Chitnis M and M—Shivji Lingoo Jaya vs Toolsiram Sentooji Kale—Chalk W and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FARRAN).

Testamentary Suit for Dismissal.

227-93—Daphtury and F—Sitabai alias Motibai vs Hari Ramchundra—Dikshit and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Postponed Long Causes.

89-93—Edgelow and G—Hajee Saboo Seedick vs Premabai and another—Bicknell, M and M.

577-90—Roughton and B—Rao Bahadur Bhugwandas Bhagla and others vs Hajee Aboo Ahmed and others—Brown and M.

223-93—M H Khan—Tarabai vs Dhondoo Ramshet and others Dikshit and H.

91-93—Brown and M—Dewjee Vussonjee and others vs Narandas Toolsidas and others—Payne, G, and S, and T D and C.

221-93—K D Shroff—Mahomed Hoosein bin Ebrahim Saheb Bhatker vs Kablabhai and others—Nanu and H.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Lady Gordon, 316 tons, Captain A Whitley, cleared yesterday for Calicut and Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Atherton, Miss Yates, Mr Spencer, and seven deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (18th November), via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs Mills, Lieut C Morgan, Lieut J C Perkins, Mr P J Padsha, Mr Tulloch, Mr Rowland, Mr W Cairol, and 153 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Kola (s) Byculla (s) Elton (s)	Russell Forbes Payne	Karachi, &c. Calcutta, &c. Karachi.

The steamer Lady Gordon, Captain Whitley, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Colombo, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Carthage, for London, &c.
" Haxby, for Havre, Antwerp and Hamburgh.
" Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
17	Banda s	Schulds	Hamburg, Sept 17.
	Constance s	Evans	New York, Aug 30.
	Clan Macneil s	Schofield	Natal, Oct 20.
18	Sunbeam s	Brassey	Southampton, Sept 23.
	Landaura s	Magenis	Singapore, Nov 6.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 17.—Steamers Kistna and Maharaja ; ship Halewood ; barques Cape Clear and Polymnia ; and schooner Idar.
Nov. 18.—Steamer Maori.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 22.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Khios s—10 cases whisky, Noel and Richards.
Hispania s—50 boxes whisky, Karrawalla Brothers.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—1 case stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—2 hogsheads portwine, Phipson and Co ; 20 cases provision, 2 cases biscuits, and 4 cases malt vinegar, Framroz Eduljee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Branksome Hall s—40 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Oriental s—25 cases claret, Treacher and Co ; 25 cases liqueur, D Dadabhoy ; 51 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Rosetta s—25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Bro and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kerbella s—5 cases perfumed spirit, Muncherjee Pallonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, P C Shroff and Sons.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—1 barrel rectified spirit, and 1 barrel brandy, Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy and Co ; 1 hogshead brandy, S B Fraser and Sons ; 17 cases glassware, M Esmail.
Sutlej s—1 qr cask brandy, C Sorabjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ladak s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, Fazalbhoy Jan Mahomed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Khios s—1,005 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co ; 250 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee ; 400 cwts coir yarn, F Lowjee ; 7,003 cwts bone-meal, C Mahomed ; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.
Idar s—500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—2 cwts Bombay ducks and 1 case condiments, D P Batha and Co ; 2 cases condiments, and 100 lbs massoor, Framjee Nowrojee ; 10 cwts fishmaws, G A Hassum ; 15 cwts fishmaws, W and A Graham and Co ; 538 cwts linseed, T H Moore and Co ; 562 cwts coir yarn, V Peroj ; 1 case woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt Commander s—2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 400 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—11,000 cwts wheat, 5,998 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, 1,498 cwts poppyseed and 14,997 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
Idar s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 360 cwts coir yarn, L Manackchand.
Arrara s—7,920 cwts gingelly seed, 990 cwts poppyseed, 1,980 cwts linseed, and 1,430 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri ; 7,267 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Sinclair s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.
Arara s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co ; 485 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Wakefield s—11,001 cwts linseed, and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 8,009 cwts linseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—2,001 cwts castorseed, Tyabjee and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, and 450 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 700 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 120 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 24 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 20.

Mooney, Major, Bengal, C I Horse, from furlough, from England.
Duncan, Surgn-Major, Bengal, 1st Gurkha, from leave, from England.
Little, Surgn-Lt-Col, Ms, I M D, from leave, from England.
Munn, Major, Bengal Fusiliers, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 21.

Fitzherbert, Lt-Col, on leave, from Deolalee.

NOVEMBER 22.

Cotgrave, Capt, Bengal, C I Horse, on duty, from Gwalior.

DEPARTURES—November 19.

Kendall, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, to Quetta.

NOVEMBER 2.

Grace, Lt, 5th Bo L I, on leave.

NOVEMBER 21.

Duncan, Surgn-Major, Bengal, 1st Gurkha, on duty.
Leeds, Lt, Bengal, 5th Punjaub Cavy, on leave, to England.
Prideaux, Lt-Col, Bo, J A G Dept, on leave, to Poona.
Spence, Lt, Bo, C I Horse, from duty, to Agar.
Gray, Surgn-Capt, A M S, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE. L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1893.

1 The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 25th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red or Khaki uniform, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 3-45 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars on Saturday the 25th instant as follows :—

St. Mary's School :—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

Byculla School :—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

2. The Range at Coorla is now available daily for class firing as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their class firing before Christmas.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—No 3514 Vol. H. W. Power, and No 3515 Vol. S. S. Simpson to "E" Company ; and No 3516 Vol. F. P. Lopez to "F" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for recruits at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1893.

The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day, 23rd instant 6-30 a.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill.
To-morrow, 24th instant 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

To-day, 23rd instant 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill. Nos 2 and 3 Sub-divisions.
To-morrow, 24th instant 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill. Nos 1 and 4 Sub-divisions.

2 There will be Class firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3 Parade for Saturday next the 25th instant.—No 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales' Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the annual gun target practice. Members are reminded that they *must* attend this practice in order to earn the extra capitation grant of Rs. 10. Dress :—Drill order without arms.

No 2 Company will parade at the foot of the Railway bridge opposite Byculla Police Station at 4-45 p.m. and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for 10 inch R M L Gun drill. Dress :—Drill order with arms.

4 Members entitled to Proficiency and Efficiency badges, and 5 years service stars, who are not already in possession of the same, should send in their names and the badges they require to their respective Head-Quarters without delay.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THN CURE !—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less ; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers Bombay and Poona.

A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An Inspection is Invited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

NEW SHAPES in Evening Dress BOWS. Rs. 5-8 per doz., Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE Oldest and Largest TEA EMPORIUM.—New Season Kangra Valley Teas, second to none for quality, flavor, and cheapness, comprising Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, and other favourite Mixtures from General Younghusband's Celebrated Tea Garden.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a CLERK. Good handwriting indispensable. One with a knowledge of SHORTHAND preferred. Apply JAMES MACKINTOSH and Co.

WANTED, ENGAGEMENT, as Salesman or Cotton-Selector, in Office or Mill. Very long Experience in Piece-Goods, Cotton Seeds, &c. Good Bazaar Influence. Best Testimonials. Apply to "333," this Paper.

TO MEMBERS of YACHT CLUB.—Fast Sailing DUBASH BOAT, "Rising Sun," lying at Anchor at the Apollo Bunder, to be SOLD off very Cheap. For particulars please apply to "B. C.," care of this Paper.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

DRINK CHAMPAGNE CIDER.—A most Pleasant and Refreshing Drink. Of Superior Quality. Rs. 4-8 per Doz.; Annas Six per Bottle. All Up-country orders receive prompt and careful attention.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, the Noted House for Hams, Bacon and Cheese.

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a Trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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RIPON HOTEL.—Beautifully Situated, best and leading HOTEL in MAHABLESHWAR. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON before making Final Arrangements elsewhere.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

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FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing, Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

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MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES, Satin Wood Backs, good White Bristles, in Solid Leather Case, Rs. 5-8 per Pair. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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AGAIN ACCORDED
TO ONE AND ALL ! !

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Lady Vernon ..		...Miss B. Grosvenor.
Nance ...		...Miss C. Milne.
Gertrude ...		...Miss Vincent.
Deborah ...		...Miss R. Swift.

AND

Dorcas ... ...Miss Vera Patey.

PEASANTS, PURITANS, CAVALIERS, &c.

ACT I.
THE LOVERS.
SCENE.—The Terrace.

ACT II.
THE ELOPEMENT.
SCENE I.—Dorothy Vernon's Door.
SCENE II.—The Long Gallery.

ACT III.
THE RETURN.
SCENE.—The Ante-Chamber.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
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PARISIAN QUARTETTE:
MISSES BESSELL, LAWRENCE, EASTON, AND JOENNIE,
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THE SCREAMING FARCICAL COMEDY,
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INTRODUCING ALL THE LATEST LONDON SONGS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH,
THE LATEST LONDON SENSATIONAL BURLESQUE,
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THE FUNNIEST PIECE EVER PRODUCED.

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HORSES ! HORSES ! ! HORSES ! ! !
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THIS Spanish Nobleman's Vineyards are now to some extent productive of Wine used for distillation, because of the scarcity of really genuine French Cognacs. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely *pure*, and may be called Invalid's Brandy.

We can supply it for Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions or Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

ALL the London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday; as also were the market rates of discount. The Indian Council made a further extra allotment of Bills in Bombay yesterday, at the previous rate of 1s. 3¼d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3¼d. The price of Bar Silver receded 1-16 to 32¼d. per oz.; but, in New York, the quotation for the metal was nominal; with demand Exchange on London half-a-cent. higher, at 4·85¼ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 99; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·17.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 37s. 9d. per 416 lbs. cif, nominal, shipment this and-or next month to Dunkirk, market firm; and Linseed at 43s. per 416 lbs. cif, nominal, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp or Dunkirk, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats quiet; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 7/8d. and all other ready quotations were unaltered except that for Egyptian, "Fair" Brown, which was 1-16d. lower, at 4 7/8d. per lb. American Arrivals, however, advanced 1-16d., the extreme quotations being 4 21-64d. for November deliveries, and 4 23-32d. for March-April. The day's Imports were 21,000 bales. The Manchester, Market was quiet.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday with a steady feeling. The total number of bales offered is 19,000.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York was unchanged yesterday at 7 15-16 cents per lb; but February Futures were three points higher, at 7·98 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 53,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures to date, and those for the corresponding period in the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts...	53,000	56,000	56,000
Three days' do. ...	162,000	141,000	166,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	2,551,000	2,359,000	3,297,000

There has been more doing locally in this staple to-day, especially by local spinners, who have taken 2,500 bales, and prices have advanced Re. 1 per candy. Exporters have contracted for 200 "Fine" Bengal, for January delivery, at Rs. 187; and 200 "Fully Good" for November-December, at Rs. 164-5; the purchases by the Mills having consisted of 500 each of Dharwar ("Good") at Rs. 177; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 142-5; 300 Jalgaum, at Rs. 148-54; 200 each of Nuggur, at Rs. 159-77; and Compta, at Rs. 165; and 100 each of Palitana, at Rs. 198; Akola, at Rs. 171; Karanja, at Rs. 181; and Morvi, at Rs. 171—all old Cotton; and 200 ready New Julgaum, at Rs. 188-8¼; and 100 Pachora, at Rs. 181¼ per candy.

WHEAT has been steadier in tone to-day; but business for export has remained upon a small scale. Prices are unchanged at our quotations, say:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.....	Rs.	3-15-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ...	"	3-13-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..............	"	3-14-6	"
Red Delhi......................	"	3- 4-0	"
Hard Yellow..................	"	4- 1-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3-12-0	"
Hard Red	"	3- 9-0	"

SEEDS.—A large export business has been reported in this market to-day, the feeling having been steady at an advance of one-half to an anna per cwt. in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, which we now quote as follows:—

Linseed..........................	Rs. 7-10-6 to 7-12-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat...	" 6-8-0 to 6-10-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore.	" 6-2-0 to 6-6-0	"
Do. Red do. ...	" 5-11-0 to 6-1-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	1,815	bales.
Wheat..................................	12,215	cwts.
Linseed	2,226	"
Rapeseed	822	"
Gingelly	18,798	"
Groundnuts...........................	1,136	"
Castorseed	2,611	"
Rice	4,444	"

FREIGHTS—There is no quotable change in rates; but the tendency is rather weaker, and takers of tonnage are holding back.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling, at 1s. 3 17-32d. for Bank Telegrephic and Demand, a little of the latter being placed at 1s. 3¼d.; but the enquiry for Bank remittance has been very limited. For three months' sight Credits, the rate throughout the day has been 1s. 13-32d., a little business having been reported ready and forward thereat; but the business passing both ways to-day has been upon a small scale. *Bar Silver*, December shipment, is reported at 86; and it is not expected that the total amount of Council drafts offered to-day will have been placed. The market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	....	1s. 3 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight........	1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 13-32d.	"
Francs	3 months' sight	1·61¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm at 104 9/16 for Fours for cash; 104¼ for this month's settlement; 104 5/16 for the 5th January account, and business was soon looked for the near account at 104 9/16, after which some large lines were done at 104¾ for the same, and the market closed firm at 104 15-16, 104⅞, and 104 11-16 in the three posititions, respectively. The price of the new 3½ per cents. advanced to 98 3/4.

SHARES have been stagnant; and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 30 in East Indian Press shares; and of Rs. 5 in Sholapore Mill shares, at our revised quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

The rates to Seychelles are those of Aden augmented by Rs. two and annas thirteen: previous rates cancelled

FOREIGN TELEGAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd November, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...		...	..
Teheran	22	2	44 p.m.	...	21
Suez	22	3	0 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 22nd November, 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	17	...	1
" Madras..........	1	27	...	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 18th November, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
Total ..	Rs. 2,05,670	Rs. 4,48,511	Rs. 6,202	Rs. 6,60,416
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 miles ..	..		..	7,00,509

Decrease .... Rs. 40,093.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALGAR—November 12, at Sialkot, the wife of Lieutenant A Algar, Assistant Engineer, Military Works Department, of a daughter.

BELL—November 10, at Lashio, Upper Burma, the wife of Edward William Bell, Assistant Engineer, P W D, of a son.

BANBURY—November 12, at Fort St George, Madras, the wife of Lieut W E Banbury, I S C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JACKSON—NORMAN—November 17, at the Old or Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H Gouldsmith, the Rev. Henry James Jackson, C M S, Taljhari, Santhal Pergunnahs, to Florence, daughter of T M Norman, Esq, Canonbury, London.

KING—DAVIES—November 7, at St Andrew's Nassick, by the Revd Wilson Aylesbury Roberts, assisted by the Revd William Whiteside, Major Robert Ambrose Cecil King, Royal Artillery, second son of the late Colonel Edward Richard King, to Lilian Walters, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Rochfort Davies, and granddaughter of the late Major-General Baddelay, Royal Engineers.

RENOUF—SHEEN—November 14, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, Winter Charles Renouf, C S, to Ellie Marion Sheen, step-daughter of Captain A Pelham Burn, A J A G.

DEATHS.

ANDERSEN—November 19, at Rundall's Road, Vepery, Jensine Henriette Katinca, wife of the Rev. M Andersen, Yercaud.

GREENWOOD—November 18, at Dum Dum, of enteric fever, Lieutenant John Charles Greenwood, 2/ Royal Sussex Regiment, aged 24 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1893.

MR. J. A. BAINES' report on the Census of India of 1891, which he conducted with such administrative ability, will undoubtedly be as much appreciated in this country as it has been in England. The labour of collecting the work of his colleagues, the superintendents of the provincial census, and reviewing their reports has fully occupied two years, a part of that period being wisely spent in the work of compression so as to keep the report within measurable dimensions. As it is, the Blue Book consists of some three hundred spacious and interesting pages, in which the Census Commissioner has infused with his own animation combined with a philosophic spirit which enables him to do justice to so vast a subject. In his preface Mr. Baines cordially acknowledges the valuable work done by his colleagues in enumerating the population of the Indian Empire. Mr. O'Donnell's work in Bengal which, as the Commissioner truly says, stands by itself as the only instance in which a population of over seventy millions has been enumerated. On the responsibility of a single and practically unaided superintendent, he eulogises Mr. O'Donnell's analysis of the remarkable movement of the Bengal population, which was supposed to be so stationary as well as his grasp of ethnic questions. Very naturally Mr. Drew's work in the Bombay Presidency, which Mr. Baines had enumerated in 1881, was regarded with more than ordinary interest by the Commissioner who frankly owns that while Mr. Drew's tables are better than his own, he will not say he preferred his own as much for Mr. Drew's review preferring his own outlines. Mr. Baines' opinions, which add so much to the freshness and value of the Report, he distinctly states, are in no sense official; he alone is responsible for them. The review, though written by an official dealing with a State operation, was elaborated at a distance from India and without consultation with other branches of the administration. Had he written for officials only, he would have omitted much explanatory matter, which it became advisable to introduce to make the meaning of the statistics plain to the general public, especially the home public, who are not familiar with subjects, which are matters of common knowledge to the official hierarchy in India.

As we have already remarked, the Indian Census of the 26th February, 1891, was taken by moonlight. It would be wholly impracticable to count 287,000,000 of people in the dark, and if the enumerators had endeavoured to do so in the daylight, they could not have found half the population at home. It was therefore necessary to choose a moonlight night; but not a night when the moon is at its full, for then the population go forth to the shrines, temples, and bathing-places for religious rites and observances. These excursions, as the Commissioner observes, constitute one of the chief pleasures as well as the main ceremonial duties of the life of the masses; they are the opera of the Indian poor. A proposal, that the census of India should be taken simultaneously with the census of Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to give an Imperial character to the enumeration, was impracticable, because in the beginning of April, when the census was taken in the United Kingdom, the hot season would render the work impossible. Within five weeks from the enumeration the figures were compiled throughout the various provinces and states of the Empire, the result showing that the population of India was two hundred and eighty-seven millions. China alone possesses a larger population if we are to credit the far from accurate counting which passes for census in that Empire. The inhabitants of India form about one-fifth of the human race, but India is very far from being the largest of the great promontories of the world. Like all such promontories it tapers from the north into the southern seas, but it is the smallest of all, as anyone may see for himself who compares on the maps South America or Africa with the Indian Peninsula. The peoples of India, numbering one-fifth of the population of the world, occupy but three per cent. of the land surface of the globe. Thanks to the British occupation, India possesses political unity, but, as Mr. Baines points out, the vast and varied region between the great mountain system in the North and the ocean in the South, is less a country than a continent, which is a collection of countries. The difference is as great between Assam and Sindh, Bombay and Bengal, as between Greece and Holland, or Spain and Germany. Even in Russia, which is an Empire under one sceptre, writers and statisticians discriminate between Finland and Poland, Central Russia and Central Asia, and between Siberia and all the rest. In this connection it is not a gratuitous digression to mention, that while Russia is regarded as the synonym for ultra protection, Eastern Siberia, with an area larger than the Madras Presidency, with the Bombay Presidency thrown in, is a "free port," where the most complete freedom of trade exists. The fact may be regarded as an illustration of the wisdom of discrimination between the fundamental differences to be found under a political or geographical expression, whether it be in India or Russia. In the same way we must be on our guard against the danger of being misled by the inclusion of three-fourths of the population of India under one religious denomination. The apparent uniformity, Mr. Baines shows to be little more than a concession to conventional nomenclature. A general term may cover creeds and races as fundamentally differing from each other as the Christians of Spain from those of Scotland and the Christians of Greece from those of England and Wales. To the Mahomedans the nations of Europe were one and the same Christian people during the Thirty Years' War, when Catholic and Lutherans were, to put it mildly, in opposite camps, and would have regarded as an inexpiable outrage any endeavour to class them together as holding the same creed.

Mr. Baines is willing to concede that there is a sense in which two-thirds of the population, perhaps even three-fourths, are dedicated to the same cult, agriculture. They cultivate the soil; but here again the uniformity is more nominal than real. The physical conditions under which the tilling of the earth is carried on are more diverse than any which obtain in Europe or other countries of the world. The average rainfall of India is about forty-two inches, but the variations in its distribution have no parallel in any other part of the earth's surface. At Karachi and along the Indus plain from four to five inches is regarded as a good rainfall, while on one of the hills in Assam six hundred inches are under rather than over the average. Over two hundred inches fall on the Ghauts; and thirty miles further inland twenty inches cannot be counted upon, and a little further in it falls to seven or eight. The rainfall varies with the year as well as with the localities. The variations are never the same over the whole of India, a provision of nature under which, when one-third of the country suffers from a deficiency, the remaining two-thirds obtain an excess. Occasionally the variations are extreme, and then there is the danger of famine from drought on the one hand and injury to the crops from floods on the other. The direction of the great rivers, and the distribution of the rainfall, are the factors on which the population depends for sustenance and prosperity. Where there is little or no rain the desert may be irrigated, and India has another Egypt in Sindh and another Nile in the Indus. The valleys of the Ganges and other great rivers, which receive abundant rain, are the most thickly-populated parts of the country. Mr. Baines' review gives a masterly analysis of the conditions of the different elements of the vast populations which have come to be known as Indian, their means of livelihood, their religions, their social habits, their infirmities and prospects in life. Every chapter will repay careful study.

THE possibilities of establishing a raisin industry in Sind is made the subject of one of the series of Agricultural "Ledgers" published by the Government of India. The note constituting the Ledger is based by Mr. Thurston, the editor, on a letter addressed to the Secretary of State by Mr. W. E. Pedley, formerly of the Irrigation Department in Sind and now Vice-President of an American Irrigation, with a wide acquaintance amongst fruit-growers in California, Fresno, in California, the principal raisin-producing district in that State, is declared by Mr. Pedley to have a climate exactly like that of the Schwan subdivision of the Karachi collectorate. Though the rainfall at Fresno is greater than in Sind, the amount is so small that the slight difference is considered to be immaterial, the vines depending on irrigation. South of Hyderabad, in Sind, the climate is pronounced to be too damp, for the drying of the raisins in the sun can only be effected in a hot dry climate. The process might be carried on by an evaporator, but the raisins then would be inferior to those dried in the sun. In the Shahbunder and Chirrak sub-divisions, therefore, it is believed the raisins would mould instead of drying. In Schwan however, there is, Mr. Pedley believes, plenty of good land on to which water from the Indus could be put by pumping. It would have to be fairly safe from erosion by the Indus, and the supply, he advises, should be from some of the lagoons formed by ancient channels of the river, as sometimes the river rises late, and if dependence were placed on a canal which would not flow till the river rose, the result in some years might be less satisfactory than if the pumps could be started just when the vines began to need water. Sind has great advantages, Mr. Pedley thinks, as a vine-growing district over either Fresno or Mildura. Land-rent would be far less, pumping less, and labour very much lower. Then, again, he points out, railway charges are inconsiderable, the North-Western Railway running right through Schwan. In Sind itself, a very fair grape market, it is held, would be found. And he also reminds possible speculators that the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers to Bombay would, in case the production ever become large, afford a cheap bi-weekly communication with a very large distributing centre; besides which, says he, apparently recognising no obstacle at all, the port of Karachi has steamer communication with all parts of the world, and raisins are so valuable that transportation charges even to great distances are not a large proportion of the price to the consumer. There is little doubt that raisin-growing could be successfully carried on if there were available capital. Experiments in cultivation were successfully made by Mr. Pedley. While in Sind he planted some Muscatel vines in the Municipal gardens at Hyderabad and produced very fine grapes. What Mr. Pedley suggests is that the industry should be established either by a concession to a public company, or something the same scale on which the Victoria (Australia) Company treated with the Chaffey Brothers, a system which we have previously referred to, or by a very small concession, offering such inducements as would draw a few skilled raisin-growers from California, to try starting as an experiment the cultivation of a hundred acres of raisins. Such a vineyard, he believes, notwithstanding the large expenditure which would be required on labour, would bring in a nett profit of three or four thousand pounds a year. At present the importation of raisins into India is insignificant, and that being so, the Government of India considers it doubtful whether a raisin industry in Sind would be able, to compete against those of Turkey, Greece, and Spain. Government also bids Mr. Pedley, to consider the rates of freight as well as of the cost of production when he tells them that he believes he could find someone among the Californian raisin-growers who would put in half or one-third of the capital required if Government would find the balance for the purposes of the experiment. For the present, however, there seems to be little probability of the experiment being tried.

THE Khojas, Borahs, and Banias of Zanzibar, the other day, true to the customs of the country whence they migrated, presented illuminated addresses, in silver caskets, to Sir Gerald Portal, the Imperial Commissioner to Uganda, and Mr. Rennell Rodd, Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, in view of their approaching departure for Europe. Sir Gerald Portal is complimented on the success and skill with which he carried out "that long, toilsome, and difficult journey," and which they believe will result in great benefit. They expressed a hope that Her Majesty might see fit to bestow further rewards upon him. Mr. Rodd is congratulated on the manner in which he has carried out the duties of his high position as the representative of Her Majesty in East Africa, his prompt action in connection with the succession to the Sultanate of Zanzibar being especially commended. The Parsees, not to be outdone in politeness to their two most prominent townsmen, presented them with a joint address, and their expression of appreciation mentions that which the other two omitted, a reference to the efforts put forward by the two officials towards the improvement of local trade. Sir Gerald's reply, a brief businesslike speech, assured his hearers that in his work in Uganda he had felt that he was still working for the interests of Zanzibar as the commerce of the whole of British East Africa was identical with that of Zanzibar, which post he considered queen of the British possession in East Africa. Mr. Rodd in his reply drew attention to the large tract of country between the Juba and Tana rivers, which has been handed over by the Imperial British East Africa Company to the Zanzibar Government, and he expressed a hope that the Indian merchants in Zanzibar would extend their interests to that country which he believed would prove extremely rich and fertile. The land only requires taking over and working and cannot unless unforseen contingencies arise fail to yield a good return. On the first of November a farewell dinner was given at the English Club to Sir Gerald Portal and Mr. Rodd, Colonel Rhodes, Lord Harris's former Military Secretary, also being one of the guests of the evening.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR on Tuesday afternoon, in cutting the first sod of the Jamnagar-Rajkote Railway, expressed a hope that the iron horse would prove a friend to civilisation and an enemy to rapine. For although the Kathiawar Chiefs have in recent years made much progress in the good government of their States yet dacoity and lawlessness have long prevailed, and loss of life as well as much trouble and expense have attended the efforts to suppress them. It is scarcely to be expected that the work of construction will be seriously interfered with while in progress, and when it is completed the rapidity with which the police will be able to operate will heavily handicap dacoits in their flight for the borders of an adjoining State. Rajkote city where the Governor arrived yesterday after a long ride and opened the Connaught Durbar Hall, already possesses several fine buildings and institutions indicative of the material and intellectual advancement of her people. Foremost of these must rank the Rajkumar College in which such excellent work has been done and so many young Chiefs educated up to the point of ability to succeed their fathers to the benefit of their respective States. Mr. R. B. Booth who designed the hall which was opened yesterday, was also the architect of the Rajkumar College. Many of the students who were educated there are now the sons of former pupils. Thus the Kathiawar Alfred High School is deserving of some notice and the Kaiser-i-Hind Bridge across the Aji river is another monument of Mr. Booth's engineering skill. There are several churches and a School of Art and many other evidences of the march of civilisation. In Junagadh, too, public works are progressing, and both cities have resources which are as yet in need of development. The construction of railways is undeniably the most promising method of attempting this. His Excellency's advice to the Chiefs to help forward the accomplishment of Sir Charles Ollivant's proposals for an elaborate and perfect system of railways in Kathiawar.

DR. THEODORE COOK, Principal of the College of Science, having, as we announced some time ago, accepted an appointment in connection with the Imperial Institute, requested permission to retire from the service of the Bombay Government. This has been granted; and his Excellency the Governor in a Resolution issued last evening, records the fact that he contemplates with sincere regret the termination of a career, extending over twenty-eight years, which Dr. Cooke, as Principal of the College of Science, has devoted to the best interests of the Government of Bombay and to the furtherance of Technical Education. Dr. Cooke retires, the Resolution concludes, with the entire gratitude of the Government he has most loyally served.

MR. JUSTICE FARRAN, having resumed charge of his office of Judge of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Starling, who was acting for him, has reverted to the Bar. Mr. Starling has not, however, resumed charge of the office of Clerk of the Crown, as he proceeds, on leave to Europe by the next mail steamer.

AT the Matriculation Examination the Arithmetic and Algebra Paper, which was postponed from Tuesday, will be set, at 10 a.m., this (Thursday) morning and the Second Language Paper at 2 p.m.

MR. JUSTICE M. G. RANADE, C.I.E., who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning last, takes to-day his seat on the bench of the Appellate Side of the High Court with Mr. Justice Candy.

AT the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipality, yesterday, considerable reductions were made in the estimates, the proposals to increase the salaries of various officials being negatived. The estimate of a lakh of rupees for renewal of worn-out water main was reduced to Rs. 25,000.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury resumed the trial of Natha Chaidee, Edoo Nankoo, and four other Mahomedans of the weaver class. The first two prisoners were charged with having, on the 11th August last, committed mischief by fire in setting fire to the Municipal milch cattle stables on the Haines Road, near the Byculla railway bridge; and they with the four others were charged with assaulting, or threatening to assault or obstruct two native constables who were endeavouring to suppress a riot at Agripada on that day. The jury unanimously convicted all the prisoners. His lordship, in passing sentence, remarked that the offence of which the first two prisoners had been found guilty was of a most serious and heinous character, for which the law had provided very severe punishment; and his lordship thought he would be wanting in his duty if he failed to pass upon them the highest sentence which the law allowed. The first two prisoners were then sentenced to transportation for life, and the other four to rigorous imprisonment for three years each.

SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK, the *Lahore paper* states, has found himself compelled to address all heads of departments, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, insisting on the strictest economy of provincial revenues in consequence of the decision of the Government of India that the exchange compensation allowance of officers whose salaries are provincial, shall also be a provincial charge. The Government of India decline to make any fresh assignment from Imperial revenues to meet the charge, which is estimated to amount to three lakhs for the current year. No provision was, of course, made for this item, and the consequence is that the minimum balance of ten lakhs fixed by the Secretary of State has to be drawn upon. The first step taken has been to turn to that unfortunate Public Works budget, and already very large reductions in the outlay for the current year have been ordered.

SURGEON-MAJOR CLARENCE SMITH relieved Surgeon-Major H. F. Nailer, District Surgeon and Superintendent of Jails, Tanjore, on the 15th instant.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD ELGIN AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Lord Elgin's visit to Her Majesty at Windsor extended from Saturday to Monday.

THE GALE IN EUROPE.

The details of the late storm show that wrecks have occurred on every coast of Great Britain and the western part of the Continent, and that many hundreds have perished.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

In consequence of the breakdown of the Serapis and Crocodile, a large section of the reliefs will be delayed in December, but the Malabar sailing on Saturday will take a large contingent.

PROGRAMME OF THE FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, Nov. 21.

The French Cabinet have submitted their programme to the new Chamber. It favours a practical policy, and the avoidance of irritating questions and pronounces firmly against Socialist doctrines. Bills are announced for the re-organisation of the Police, and to restrict the making and selling of dynamite.

LORD LANSDOWNE AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 22.

H. E. the Viceroy left Rangoon by special train punctually at five this afternoon, and is due at Mandalay at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The Opium Commission sat again to-day.

Evidence of the Rev. Mr. Phillip was recorded. He spoke of his eighteen years' experience in India during which time he was president of a society, composed of Hindus and Mahomedans for the purpose of suppressing the use of drugs and promotion of abstinence. In Moorshedabad ninety per cent, were opium-eaters, the majority contracted the habit from the example of others to seek relief from physical suffering. He gave much evidence, quoting several examples and showing the demoralising effect of the opium habit. He found that diet, milk, ghee, and sweets largely counteracted its effects. Opium-eating produced indolence, and ultimate misery, loss of memory, and early death, and suicide. It leads to thieving, lying, and crime. He never heard opium used as a preventive on fever sickness. His experience was that opium was saporific rather than a stimulant. Natives regarded opium habit as disgraceful, though opium eating is not so degrading as smoking. The existing license system is inherently and hopelessly vicious tending to increase the habit of opium consumption, and he thought the policy of Home and Indian Government deserved condemnation. He would prohibit the sale of opium except for medicinal purposes. He thought the sound sense of the people would support the Government in limiting the sale.

Baboo Sitanath Roy, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, examined, supported the opium consumption, and thought men worked better with it. He believed the abolition would be a calamity. He thought it an excellent medicinal remedy for diseases for which it was prescribed. If Government monopoly be abolished, he was sure opium would be taken up by companies on whose Boards of Directorate would not be surprised to find several gentlemen, whose voices are now loudest against the cultivation and sale of the drug.

THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

THE SERVICES' PROTEST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

At a meeting of European officers in Government service held here, it was resolved that this meeting, while expressing gratification at the partial measure of relief afforded by the Government at a time of some financial pressure, resolves that the measure cannot be accepted as a final settlement of the just claims of public servants, and considers that it should press for a rate of one shilling and ninepence on half of the salary without a maximum limit. Furlough pay should be also reckoned at the same rate as originally asked for than which nothing less will compensate them for the losses they sustain through the depreciation of the rupee.

THE MADRAS TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

Several shareholders of the Tramway Company deeming its recently-issued balance sheet unsatisfactory, have sent in a joint request for further information.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, Nov. 22.

Kamu Vali and Mahomedkhan Pirbhai, Mussulman police constables, stationed at Dehotsarg, were examined. They stated that there was a riot of the Mussulmans, but they did not recognize the Mussulmans, among the rioters.

Shan Naik, who was stationed at the junction, examined, said that the Mussulmans were passing with *tazias* on the two sides of the road. He followed the *tazias* to the Dehotsarg, and saw the Mussulmans hitting stones towards the Hindus on the *agashi*, and the Hindus throwing stones on the Mussulmans. The vada was full of Hindus and Mussulmans mixed up, and they threw stones at each other.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Britannia from Australia, arrived here, and leaves at 4 p.m., to-morrow.

The P. and O. steamer Bengal left here at 8 a.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day.

Mail Steamer Britania from Australia, arrived here.

The Italian steamer Giava, which left Bombay on the 10th instant, arrived at Singapore to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surat quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7/8

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 15-16
Bar Silver	32¼

THE VISIT OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR TO KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, Nov. 22.

The Governor and party experienced a tempestuous passage. The steamer encountered a cyclone, off Veraval, and were obliged to put out to sea to escape the full fury of the storm : waves washed over the steamer, which was exposed to a considerable danger. All on board suffered much. The vessel arrived at Jamnagar, several hours late. H. E. the Governor's journey to Rajkote over the road was rendered difficult by rain flooding the rivers and nullahs.

Lord Harris was early astir at Jamnagar on Tuesday morning notwithstanding his trying sea voyage. He first visited the lines of the Imperial Service Lancers, where Captain Forbes received him, and paraded the troops for his inspection. After a drive round the town, His Excellency returned to the Guest-house, and received a state visit from the Jam Saheb. The chief event of the day was the turning by the Governor of the first sod of the Jamnagar State Railway. The line will run from Jamnagar to Rajkote with a branch from Dhrol to Jodia, and is estimated to cost nearly forty lakhs of rupees. The Jam Saheb in formally asking Lord Harris to perform the ceremony, said that the line would be constructed on the metre gauge, because this would be more conducive to the comfort of passengers, and because he was of opinion that it would be ultimately adopted by the whole province, thereby unifying the gauge in Kathiawar and Rajputana. A staff of engineers would soon be busy constructing the line, and he hoped it would be done in time for his Excellency to open it before retiring from a career in the Presidency that had been marked throughout by earnest endeavours to ameliorate the condition of the people, and by a policy towards the Native States of sympathy and friendship.

Lord Harris, in the course of his speech, expressed a hope that the advent of the iron horse there, as elsewhere, would prove to be a friend of civilization and an enemy of lawlessness. After describing the system of railway development adopted in England, and comparing it with that of India, the Governor said that the Indian Government were often criticised for not pushing forward more rapidly railway extension. These critics overlooked the fact that until a line began to tap a remunerative district the taxpayer was called upon to find the guaranteed interest, so that extension of guaranteed railways meant increased taxation. There was, however, another way of railway construction, namely, by the speculative investment of Indian capital, and an instance of this was before them in the Jamnagar State Railway. He (Lord Harris) hoped that as His Highness the Jam, his brother Chiefs and Bhayads of Kathiawar, and Chiefs of other States showed by such commercial enterprise that they had full confidence in the British power of being able to maintain peace, their example would act as an encouragement to indigenous private enterprise. Referring to the eulogistic terms in which the Jam Saheb had spoken of Sir Charles Ollivant's action in regard to railway extension in Kathiawar, His Excellency said he hoped the Chiefs of that province would assist in perfecting that larger scheme of his which would make of the Kathiawar Railways one system. Lord Harris then turned the first sod, and in doing so wished every success to the new line.

Last evening the Governor and staff dined at Lal Bungalow with the Jam, and in their honour a firework display was given.

H. E. the Governor arrived here safe this evening at five o'clock. His Excellency was met at the shamiana pitched on the Goria Road, by the Nabob, his Vazir, and the Dewan of Junagadh and Mr. Beaman, Judicial Assistant, the Maharaja, the Dewan and the Political Agent of Bhownugger, Major Penton, Captain Ashby, the Raja and the Dewan of Dhranghdra, Captain Lyde, Mr. Booth, the Agency Engineer, Mr. Hatch, Assistant Survey Superintendent of Wadhwan, Rao Bahadurs Keshowrao Chimanrai Hurari, Harilal Lulubhoy, Ludha Hurji, and Thakoredass Kikabhoy, the Rajas of Dhrol, Dhrangadhra, and Thakores of Wadhwan, and Limdi, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mirza Abbas Baig, Oriental Translator, Rissaldar Syedullakhan, Gunpatrao Laud, Kewalram Mowji Dave. Colonel Hancock introduced them to the Governor. A guard-of-honour with band and colours, supplied by the Bhownugger, Junagadh, and Drangadhra States, presented arms. The Governor inspected the guards-of-honour who formed a fine body of well-mounted men. A procession was formed, and the Governor drove in a solid silver carriage-and-four, supplied by Dhrangadhra, to the Residency. The roads were thronged by crowds of people. Weather has cleared.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

"BOCCACCIO."

A LARGE and expectant audience assembled at the Tivoli Theatre, on Tuesday night, to welcome the return of old favourites, and give a generous hand to the new artistes Mr. Willard brought to these shores on Sunday last. "Boccaccio," Von Suppe's delightful comic opera, was chosen on the opening night, and although the new people were of necessity a little strange and nervous in their new surroundings, the opera went with a good swing, and was one of the most enjoyable and complete performances the company has ever given. Miss Vera Patey, as usual, appeared in the title role. She made a charming picture as the gay student, and the vivacity and *chic*, which are such essential feature of all Miss Patey's efforts were as much in evidence as ever, whilst the brightness of her eyes and the spontaniety of her humour were proofs that her voyage to England and back had given her renewed health and vigour. Mr. Harry Hall appeared as "Lambertuccio," and although his recent severe illness has left its mark on him, yet he was as merry and as full of jest and humour as ever. Mr. P. Bathurst, Mr. E. Fernley, Mr. D. Munro, and Miss Mackay well sustained the reputation they have already made for themselves, and were each greeted on the stage by a hearty round of applause. Miss Bertha Jaeson appeared for the first time as "Fiametta." She is undoubtedly the most important member of the new contingent, and although it is almost impossible to judge as yet of the full scope of the lady's abilities, yet sufficient was seen of her to allow us to say that she promises fair to be one of the best comic opera artistes that ever visited India. Miss Jaeson in addition to a good stage presence, has a fine soprano voice of excellent quality and tone, and when she becomes familiar with the many roles she will be expected to appear in, Miss Jaeson will be one of the attractions of the company. Miss Beatrice Grosvenor also made her debut on the Indian stage in the character of "Personella," and in her case also it is safe to predict for her a successful career in this country. The exigencies of the part did not permit of Miss Grosvenor presenting her personal attractions in the best light, but her spirited pourtrayal of the wife of "Lambertuccio," and her excellent contralto voice promise much for the future. Mr A. Cole and Mr. Lowe appeared for the first time and were entrusted with the parts of "The Major Domo" and "Seaiza" respectively. Neither of these gentleman had much opportunity of displaying those qualities which they will be called upon to exhibit, but there is every likelihood of their existence.

Of course the whole house was the tip-toe of expectation to see the quartette of the "Fin-de-Siecle" dancers. They appeared in the second act of the opera and danced the "Up to date pas-de-quatre." They are four sprightly young ladies, fair to look upon, and modestly and becomingly attired, they kicked and gyrated in the maze of the ballet to an extraordinary degree. Miss Bessell, Miss Lawrence, Miss Easton, and Miss Joennie, each danced with grace and ease and, if we may be pardoned the use of a purely theatrical expression, they "knocked" the audience to such a degree that they would have been content to witness nothing but the "pas-de-quatre" for the rest of the evening. As a final word we may say that the company has been greatly improved and when once they settle down and become acquainted with each other, Mr. Willard may even be pardoned his own estimation of the talents of his company, namely "that there is only one better performance of Comic Opera in London."

To-night the company appear in "Haddon Hall."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. SPRING'S survey of the Madras-Bezwada line is not due, it is said, to any belief that the Madras Railway Engineer's survey was capable of improvement. The latter was only a preliminary survey to allow of a rough guess being formed of probable cost. Mr. Spring's will be the detailed survey on which to base accurate estimates for the construction Engineers. The former sort of survey usually costs in an easy country Rs. 100 per mile ; indeed this was just about what was spent upon it. The detailed survey usually costs about Rs. 400 or Rs. 450 per mile.

ON the morning of the 17th another murder was discovered in the Sudder Bazaar at Rawalpindi. The victim was a woman who was found mutilated in her hut which was locked from the outside. The crime must have been committed three days previously by some person who was bent on plunder, as her box, which contained her valuables, had been broken open and the contents taken. The police are making enquiries into the case, and have arrested a muleteer on suspicion. The recent murders have caused quite a sensation in the cantonments.

NEGOTIATIONS have been definitely concluded with a number of influential tea companies and tea proprietors in London and elsewhere, for the establishment of a regular service of steamships of the highest class from Calcutta to London, to begin at the opening of next tea season. The service has been organised primarily in the interest of tea growers, and will be known as the India Mutual Line. The agents of the new line are Messrs. Duncan, Brothers and Co. of Calcutta.

THE affairs of the N.-W. Provinces since the cow-killing riots at Azimgarh have been warmly discussed in the native papers in Lower Bengal, one of which, the *A. B. Patrika*, has proposed that as the Hindustanis of the N.-W. P. are evidently behind the times in the art of political agitation, some prominent Bengali Hindus should take upon themselves the task of teaching Hindus in the N.-W. Provinces the art of agitation and instruct them how to defend the cow-protection societies against the attacks of officials !

MR. R. J. CROSTHWAITE, the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, leaves Indore on the 22nd instant for his annual tour, which will this year extend to the middle of February. He will march through the Dewas States and part of Gwalior into the Narsingarh and Rajgarh States, where inquiries have to be made regarding the settlement of the criminal tribes. He will then visit the cantonments of Goona and Sipri, and from the latter place march through Jhansi into Bundelkhand. The condition of this Agency is now satisfactory, dacoity having been suppressed, but it will be necessary for the Agent to the Governor-General to meet the Political Agents and the principal Chiefs, and to decide on the measures which should be adopted to prevent any fresh outbreak of violent crime. After visiting Bundelkhand the camp will proceed through the little State of Nagode into the territory of the Maharaja of Rewa. The precise date on which the Opium Commission will visit Indore has not yet been fixed, but Mr. Crosthwaite will probably be able to go from, and return to, his camp by rail, so that his attendance to give evidence before the Commission will not seriously interfere with the tour programme.

THE Resident of Mysore, a Bangalore contemporary understands, has received a telegram from the Military Department of the Government of India enquiring whether arrangements have been made with the Mysore Government for the acquisition of the Maligal catchment area and as funds may be available, enquiring to what extent payment on account of compensation can be made during the current financial year. An officer has been deputed by the Mysore Durbar to place himself in communication with Major Grant for the purpose of ascertaining the precise amount of compensation that will have to be paid in order to conserve the entire catchment area of the proposed reservoir. Major Grant's detailed project is nearly completed and will be ready in a few days for submission to Government. Lieutenant Nathan, R.E., has been appointed as an Assistant to Major Grant in the Waterworks Division, and there is every reason to believe that the preliminary works will be put in band at an early date.

THE first sitting in India of the Opium Commission was held in Calcutta on Saturday. The philosopher Plotinus is said to have blushed whenever it occurred to him that he had once been born. Lord Brassey, the President of the Opium Commission, is not reported to have blushed, observes the *Pioneer*, but with a fine strategic instinct he opened by a sort of apology for his official existence. Briefly, his argument is that England is still desperately ignorant of the merits of the opium question, and that the only way to satisfy her craving for further light was to appoint a Commission. "When we see men in the position of Archbishops and Bishops, and the late Cardinal Manning admitting themselves ignorant of the facts it must be recognised that the decision to have a Royal Commission was inevitable." 'Tis true 'tis pity, pity 'tis 'tis true. Yet if England is to be educated, England should pay for her education in this as in other matters—an aspect of the question upon which Lord Brassey did not touch.

THE last issue of the *Indian Magazine* and *Review* states that the work of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art is meeting with a very fair measure of success. The Loan Exhibition of Indian Embroidery held in June last at Chesham House, Regent Street, London, attracted many visitors, and the collection was afterwards sent on to Bristol, where it was shown at the Fine Arts Exhibition. The Secretary of the S. E. P. I. A. has received numerous letters, testifying to the interest which these exhibitions have awakened both at home and in India, and altogether the symptoms of interest in the Society's work are promising.

IT appears to be now definitely settled in the minds of those who have the disposal of these matters, that the vacancy in the North-West Provinces, created by Mr. Justice Mahmood's retirement, must fall to a native of India. The principle of the selection of the fittest has had to give way to the principle of avoiding outcry. Mr. Aikman leaves the Court, so to say without a stain on his character ; he has officiated for a full year, and in the eyes of the public and, it is supposed, in the eyes of his colleagues and the profession, in a way that would have made his confirmation a matter of course had there been the claims of other European candidates only to consider. As it is, he will be the victim of circumstances. It is not yet known whether the Secretary of State will cling to the ordinary practice and select a native lawyer of the Provinces, or whether he will take the wiser course of enlarging his area of selection by looking further afield to Calcutta and Bombay.

GENERAL MANSFIELD CLARKE has not been in command of the Madras Army many weeks, but he has already shown that he means "business" with the troops under him, says the local paper. That he is a disciplinarian who will stand no nonsense has been apparent in every one of the few inspections that he has so far made. The Madras Army, from the General down to the private soldier, is likely to have a severe time of it while he remains in Southern India. We do not mean to say that the Commander-in-Chief is a martinet, but he seems thoroughly determined to eradicate slovenliness or inertia of any sort. He is very quick in detecting faults and exposing ignorance, and if we might presume to offer advice we should cry Gare ! to officers and men of all ranks.

THREE boys committed to the sessions for murdering one of their comrades for not paying his debt of courie shells which he had lost in a game, have been released by the additional Sessions Judge of Jhelum.

THE 5th Dragoon Guards, who reached Meerut from England only a few weeks ago, have already had a sad experience of the danger which threatens new arrivals from that deadly form of fever, now so common in India. Lieutenant Tiarks, a young officer of less than four years' service, died last week from typhoid, supposed to have been contracted while out shooting.

SOME of our readers may have seen a notice a little time ago of a contest which took place at St. Andrew's in which a golfer and one armed with a bow and arrow endeavoured to see who could do a "round" in the fewest number of holes. The golfer on that occasion won—probably on account of the lack of skill on the part of the archer. Wishing to test the matter, two enthusiastic golfers in Colombo, a few days ago, had a similar contest over the Cinnamon gardens links. In this case the archer beat his man 6 holes in the round, doing the greater number in three, four, or five shots. The great advantage possessed by the man armed with a bow and arrow is that he can aim accurately in the direction of the next hole, and when in a ditch can, of course, shoot off without the golfer's difficulties. The chief trouble is to get the arrow into the hole when only a few yards off.

THE Government of the N.-W. Provinces has come to the conclusion that in one important respect the rules of official etiquette have not been as carefully observed of late as might be desired. The official call has not been made on the Commissioners of Divisions with regularity and promptitude, and in this the Local Government sees the outward sign of a tendency on the part of the various branches of the administration to fall apart. The Commissioner, it is pointed out, is the head of the Government in each division, and should be formally recognised as such. The wonder is that any division or district should have discovered the audacity to infringe so sacrosanct a usage.

A MOVEMENT is on foot among the mining and mechanical engineers in India to found an institute similar to the Federated Institute of Mining Engineers in England. The head-quarters of the Institute would be Calcutta or some mining centre, and the object in view is "the advancement of mining generally and the interest of the profession." Railways and mines in India have grown and multiplied so much of late years, that the number who would be likely to benefit from the proposed Institute must now be very considerable. A general meeting will be held at Asansol on the 18th December, when the project will be considered. Meanwhile the movement is being engineered by Mr. F. J. Agabeg, Asansol.

THE new first-class battleship Barfleur, built for the Royal Navy under the Naval Defence Act, has been officially reported as ready for her steam trials, to determine the acceptance of her machinery from the contractors, and instructions had been issued for her to leave Sheerness on Nov. 7 to carry out her trials in the North Sea. The Barfleur commenced building on Oct 13, 1890, and is expected to prove one of the fastest battleships in the Royal Navy. Her engines, supplied and fitted by the Greenock Foundry Company, have been designed to indicate 13,000 horse-power under forced draught with a speed of 18¼ knots per hour, and 9,000 horse-power under natural draught, with a speed of 17 knots per hour. The gun trials of the Barfleur have been deferred for the present, as her four 10-inch breech-loading guns have not yet been mounted.

ON the afternoon of the 28th a ball was given by the Russians on board the Pamyat Azova. Never before was a battleship so transformed. The visitor was made to forget he was on a floating ball-room. There were flowers by tons, mirrors, plants and illuminations everywhere, and a companion ladder was made to assume the appearance of a woodland stream with water gently trickling over from a rocky spring. German criticism on the whole visit is to the effect that it shows how entirely Russia can rely on French assistance whenever she may want it. She has realised that it is quite unnecessary for her to repay with counter promises the pledge thus obtained of French co-operation in time of need. Prince Bismark's paper interprets the whole demonstration as directed more against England than against the Triple Alliance. The old Chancellor's grudging dislike of this country comes out very plainly in this article. Germany could lay the ghost, he thinks, of the Franco-Russian Alliance, by acting so as to dispel the impression that she is no longer strictly impartial as between Russia and England. Happily for us the sphere of Bismarck's influence is now confined to the columns of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*.

MR. CHARLES TOWNSEND, M.P., having been invited by the Bristol Reform Cycling Club to take the chair at their annual dinner, has been entertaining his hosts with some observations on their favourite exercise. Mr. Townsend confesses that his own practical acquaintance with cycling is confined to the fact that he had once a narrow escape from being run over by a mounted cyclist ; but this has not prevented his observing cyclists and their habits, and he has been struck with the fact that they appear to take more delight in keeping their eyes upon the dusty road than in looking at the country round about them. This induces a suspicion that the real interest of travelling on a "safety" is rather lost sight of in the attempt to cover much ground in a given time. Mr. Townsend is, nevertheless, a friend of cycling, among other reasons because he thinks it may be made a means of making people better acquainted with our smaller towns and villages ; but for this purpose cyclists must, in his opinion, be willing to study something else besides "the dusty highways."

THE fashion of publishing autobiographies and literary reminiscences shows clearly no token of declining. Besides Miss Louisa Twining's autobiography, to which we have referred elsewhere, Mr. Henry Vizetelly, Mr. John Cordy Jeaffreson, and Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland (Hans Breitmann) have all published their recollections within the last few days in more or less substantial form ; and to-day Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton issue in a solid volume "Literary Recollections and Sketches" by Mr. Francis Espinasse, who in the course of a long and busy literary life, has known many celebrities. Mr. Espinasse's reminiscences have in part already appeared in the pages of "The Bookman ;" but these contributions have been revised and enlarged, and chapters entitled "Literary Journalism" and "Later Edinburgh Memories" are now published for the first time.

THE Bruce telescope, of which many details have already come to us from the United States, is at last reported to be approaching completion, and will soon be set up at the Cambridge (U.S.A.) Observatory. From an account forwarded by an American correspondent of "The Optician," it appears that the instrument differs from the ordinary large telescope in the construction of its object lens, and has a power which is expected to exceed that of a 45-inch telescope of the ordinary kind. As the largest one at present in use is the Lick telescope, which is of 36-inch objective, and the largest anywhere near completion is the great instrument for the University of Chicago, with a 40-inch lens, it is supposed that the Bruce instrument will photograph stars which can be seen through neither of these. It is also greatly superior in the expanse of sky which can be taken upon a single plate. The new telescope, which is the gift of Miss C. W. Bruce, of New York, will remain at Cambridge until its capabilities have been tested, and then will be shipped to its ultimate destination at the South American branch of the Harvard Observatory in Peru.

OF the Polish painter Matejko, whose death was recently reported, a Paris correspondent says : For thirty years he was an exhibitor at the Champs-Elysees Salon. He covered canvases varying in breadth from 10 to 15 yards, in which he sought, by illustrating the history of Poland, to keep alive sympathy for his country. What became of his big pictures I have not heard. He went far enough back not to draw on himself the enmity of any of the three Powers that partitioned Poland. Matejko's drawing was faultless, and he understood how to present the melees on the battlefields he dealt with. There was life and epic feeling in his paintings, but he was not a colourist. If he had been, he would have been probably the most famous battle painter that ever lived. His most successful compositions were "Charles Gustavus at the Tomb of Ladislas Lokietek in the Cathedral of Wawel," "The Poisoning of Bona, Queen of Poland," "John Casimir preparing to defend Warsaw," and Albert Duke of Prussia swearing, as a feudatory of Poland, allegiance to King Sigismund." He tried to hold the candle to French patriots in 1887 in his painting of "A Vision of Joan of Arc in the Cathedral of Rheims." When Kaulbach died, Matejko was named, in the room of that great artist, corresponding member of the French Academy of Fine Arts.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 21.

THE native matches are well-supported, and the figures show up well as against last year. The following have entered for the meeting :—The 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse) ; 2nd Bombay Lancers ; 1st Bombay Grenadiers ; Bombay Sappers and Miners ; 4th Bombay Rifles ; 5th Bombay Infantry ; 7th Bombay Infantry ; 9th Bombay Infantry ; 10th Bombay Light Infantry ; 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 19th, and 22nd Regiments, and 25th Bombay Rifles. There is a slight falling off in the native team matches, and in a few instances the prizes had to be reduced. In Match 26, "Bombay Army Purse and Gillespie Memorial Cup," the 3rd prize has been cancelled, as only seven teams entered for this match, *viz.*, 1st Grenadiers ; 4th Bombay Rifles ; 7th, 9th, 12th, 13th, and 19th Bombay Infantry. In Match 29, "Napier Memorial Challenge Shield," 2nd prize, has been cut down to Rs. 50, and the 3rd prize abolished. In Match 53, "Running Contest," only eight entries appear ; consequently, the 3rd and 4th prizes have been cut out ; 3rd prize, Rs. 40, and 4th prize Rs. 30. In Match 34, "Southern Maharatta Agency Prize," the first prize has been reduced to Rs. 150 from Rs. 200 ; the 2nd prize, to Rs. 80 from Rs. 100 ; the 3rd prize to Rs. 40 and the 4th prize to Rs. 25. The total value of the money prizes is reduced by these from Rs. 6,070 to Rs. 5,755. For "The Harris' Challenge Cup" (Lloyd-Lindsay) nine teams have entered : four from the Poona Horse and five from the 2nd Bombay Lancers. For Match 29, "Volley Firing Competition," twelve teams have entered. And for Match 32, "The Native Non-Commissioned Officers' Purse," fourteen teams. The Commander-in-Chief visited the Ranges this morning.

Nov. 22.

The competitions this morning were for the Championship series, in which the firing was slightly better than yesterday, Corporal Cotterill of the Royal Lancaster Regiment, making 31 for the top score in the first stage. The native side of this series was also shot off this morning, Havildar Abraham of the 19th Bombay Infantry, scoring 30 as the top score. The weather was bright and clear with a rather strong breeze blowing. The following are the morning scores :—

DAILY SWEEPS (British).
200 yards.

	Points.	Rs.
Sergt Maim, Worc Regt	28	4
Lieut Young, Worc Regt	27	3
Petty Officer Redford, R N	27	2
300 yards.		
Lieut Young, Worc Regt	29	11
Pte McKenna, Lanc Fus	29	7
Sergt Dr McKenna, Lanc Fus	28	4
Corpl Burns, Dur L Inf	27	2
Sergt Ridgwell, R E	27	2
Pte Stait, Worc Regt	27	2
Lce-Corpl Cottrill, Roy Lanc Regt	27	2
Sergt McCarty, Lanc Fus	26	2
Sergt Campbell, Lanc Fus	26	2
Petty Officer Bedford, R. N.	26	2
Pte Bennett, Worc Regt	26	2

DAILY SWEEPS (Native)
300 yards.

	Points.	Rs.
Pte Kissen Singh, 7th Bo Inf	25	2
Cr-Hav Shaik Mossum, 7th Bo Inf	24	1
Naik Basdeo Singh, 7th Bo Inf	24	1
Lce Naik Ganu Golakar, 7th Bo Inf	24	1

MATCH 9.—"The Championship Series."—First Stage (British)—200 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.	As.
Lce-Corpl W Cotterell, R Lanc Regt	31	25	0
Sergt-Maj B. Daly, R Lanc Regt	29	15	0
Sergt-Drmr McKenna, Lanc Fus	29	10	0
Drmr J Lambert, Worc Regt	29	10	0
Lce Corpl Robinson, K O Y L I	29	7	8
Corpl W Burns, Dur L I	29	7	8
Pte F Lang, R Lanc Regt	28	7	8
Pte P McKenna, Lanc Fus	28	7	8
Pte J Reilly, R Lanc Regt	27	5	0
Lce Sergt W Lucas, Worc Regt	27	5	0
Pte J Heath, K O Y L I	27	5	0
Pte J Murphy, Lanc Fus	26	5	0
Lce Corpl Wake, Dur L I	26	5	0
Sergt G Hill, G I P R Vol	26	5	0
Sergt G Mann, Worc Regt	26	5	0
Lce-Copl J Giddy, Worc Regt	26	5	0
Corpl C Moorhouse, 7th Hus	26	5	0
Corpl Easdon, G I P R Vols	26	5	0
Corpl Sergt Ashdown, G I P R Vols	26	5	0
Pte C Bennett, Worc Regt	25	5	0

Seven 25s counted out. 103 entries.

MATCH No. 35—"Championship Series."—First stage (Native) 200 yards.

	Points.	Rs.	a,
Hav David Abraham, 19th Bo I	30	25	0
Hav Shaik Abdul Kader, 7th Bo I	30	20	0
Jam Issur Singh, 4th Bo Rifles	29	15	0
Pte Gomeshankar Pahde, 25th Bo Rifles	29	10	0
Naik Basdev Pavlo, 19th Bo Rifles	29	10	0
Pte Mahomed Din (2nd), 13th Bo Rifles	29	7	0
Pte Govindrao Mahady, 25th Bo Rifles	29	7	0
Naik Vittu Paral, 19th Bo Rifles	29	7	0
Lce-Naik Fakira Singh, 2nd Bo Rifles	28	7	0
Naik Baboorao Sunvay, 9th Bo Rifles	28	5	0
Naik Basdeo Singh, 7th Bo Rifles	28	5	0
Lce-Naik Ganu Golatkar, 7th Bo Rifles	28	5	0
Lce-Hav Nathu Singh, 13th Bo Rifles	27	5	0
Lce-Naik Manoo Khan 13th Bo Rifles	27	5	0
Lce-Naik Kishna Pandu, 6th Bo L I.	27	5	0
Naik Shabaz Khan, 22nd Bo I.	27	5	0
Naik Mannel D Souza, 9th Bo I.	27	5	0

MATCH 10.—"British Championship," first stage. Distance 500 yards.

	Points.
Sergt Drummer McKenna, Lanc Fus	33
Private Fosteir, Lanc Regt	34
Sergt Campbell, Lanc Fus	33

MATCH 36.—"Native Championship," first stage, 300 yards.

A private, 25th Bombay Rifles, heads the list with 30 points.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA.

THE British India Company's steamer Pachumba, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Karachi, *via* Kathiawar Coast Ports, under the command of Captain R. J. Rickford, encountered cyclonic weather during her voyage. She left Karachi, at 6 p.m., on the 18th instant, and arrived at Cutch Mandvi, at 5-45 p.m. on the 19th ; during the passage, the weather was very unsettled long south south-east and sea running high ; left Cutch Mandvi for Kathiawar ports and Bombay at 7-45pm on the 19th. The wind then was east north-east, moderate, but weather looking very threatening with a slightly falling barometer. After getting to the outer edge of the Gulf of Kutch, about 15 miles north of Dwarka, the weather began to get very bad, the wind increasing to moderate gale from north east. The Captain, then seeing the state of the weather, turned the steamer back to the north for 16 miles and anchored in 12 fathoms of water for about 10 miles north of Lushington Shoal and laid at anchor till 10-30 a.m., of the 20th instant. During the night it blew hard and very squally wind and very unsteady, between north north-east and east north-east barometer falling to 29·82 at its lowest. After getting under weight she proceeded to the south, where very cloudy weather, with slight rain and squalls, was experienced from east north-east until reaching Porebunder, when the wind changed to the north.

The steamer anchored at Porebunder at 9 p.m., and landed the mails and passengers, and left the same at 2-30 a.m. of the 21st instant reaching at Mangrol at 7 a.m., where the Captain got information that the weather was very bad and several houses damaged and several boats in port smashed up. After leaving the latter port she experienced fine weather to Bombay, the wind gradually changing round to the westward as the steamer proceeded south, and arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 a.m., yesterday.

THE Madras Government sanctioned Rs. 7,000 towards the erection of a Church at Perambur for the use of the Railway employees there, but the Government of India disallowed the grant. The latter will be re-addressed on the subject, and in anticipation of their sanction the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway Company have kindly placed that sum at the disposal of the Trustees.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon ; there were present :—Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, W. G. Roughton, K. N. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna.

UNDER-RATED GOVERNMENT BUNGALOWS.

The Municipal Commissioner wrote requesting sanction to the recovery in the case of Government bungalows occupied by officers in their official capacity of a compound-water-rate equal to the tax on value on Mr. Stevens' valuation. The Commissioner having pointed out that owing to the short period of residence of officers it was very difficult to collect the taxes from them, the required sanction was given.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGING PROPERTY.

The Committee received a letter, dated 15th instant, from the Commissioner, stating that one Hari Dwarkaji constructed a rewas on the first storey of his house in the village of Bhoiwada, which projected over the passage in front of his house (this passage being considered a street within the meaning of Section 3 (*w*) of the Municipal Act). As he did not comply with the notice served on him to remove the rewas, the Engineer's Department proceeded to pull it down. In the course of this operation the remaining portions of the walls of the room of which the rewas formed the front became unsafe and were also pulled down. Reporting that Mr. Hari filed a suit in the High Court and claimed Rs. 3,000 as damages. Mr. Justice Farran held that the passage in question was a street within the meaning of the Act, but that plaintiff exercised acts of ownership which temporarily interfered with the access of the public to the particular piece of ground built over, and that he was entitled to project the rewas in the manner he did, and that the Municipality should restore the rewas and the room as they stood before the demolition. The estimated cost of this work as arranged between the Executive Engineer and the plaintiff's architect is Rs. 600, which it is proposed to pay plaintiff in full satisfaction of all claims and to allow him to reconstruct the rewas. Requesting sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to an additional grant from surplus cash balance of Rs. 600 and authority to pay the sum under Section 118 (*f*) (*ii*) of the Municipal Act.

The Committee resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 600 from surplus cash balance for payment under the term of the Act to Mr. Hari in full satisfaction of all his claims against the Municipality in connection with the demolition of his property. The Commissioner was asked to place before the Committee a statement of the law charges in the case, and also to state what officer was responsible for the demolition of the property.

ADDITIONAL LIGHTING OF DOCK WHARVES.

A letter was read from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the budgetted number of gas lamps being increased from 3,567 to 3,575 to provide for the better lighting of some parts of the roads along the Dock wharves where there is risks of accidents from people falling over the edge of the Dock walls into the water. The cost of the lamps, Rs. 1,476 to be debited to the grant for gas lighting, E, contingencies, and the monthly charge, Rs. 232-12-0, to the grant for gas lighting, A, streets and buildings, current year's budget. The recommendation was accordingly made.

COMPOUND WALL AND PAVEMENT FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The Commissioner reported, as required by Section 69 (*d*) of the Municipal Act, that he has accepted the tender of Messrs. Ratanji Bejonji and Co., the lower of the two tenders received, for the work of constructing compound wall and pavement in front and rear of the Municipal Offices at a cost of Rs. 3,192-12-0.

THE VEHAR LOAN.

The Commissioner stated that Government require payment of the full monthly instalments of the Vehar debt pending receipt of the Viceroy's sanction to a short Act being passed reducing the amount of the monthly instalments consequent on the extension of the period of repayment. He requested sanction to the payment of such full instalments until the amending Act is passed, when the excess payments can be recovered, and asked the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction an advance of Rs. 61,200 from surplus cash balance to allow of the full instalments being paid up to the end of the current year. The recommendation was accordingly made.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1894-95.

FIRE BRIGADE ACCOUNT.

Consideration of the budget estimates was resumed, the fire brigade account being first taken.

Mr. Roughton opposed the raising of the salary of the chief officer of the Brigade, to Rs. 650 per month, as against Rs. 600, the present salary. He (Mr. Roughton) thought they paid the officer in question a handsome sum, and if an increase was to be given it should be after a few more years in the form of personal allowance. He moved that no increase be made in the salary.

The motion was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal who said that the officer had free-quarters equal in value to Rs. 100, and this brought up the salary to Rs. 700 per mensem.

The motion was carried.

Dr. Viegas was opposed to the continuance of the office of surgeon to the fire brigade as being entirely needless, considering that the Corporation contributed Rs. 30,000, towards the funds of the Gocuidas Hospital, where they could send the men of the fire brigade in case of illness.

The Chairman said that as the appointment had been made by the Municipality it was not competent for the Committee to eliminate the salary.

Dr. Viegas thereupon proposed that the Corporation be recommended to discontinue the appointment.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Roughton on the ground that the appointment had been debated at considerable length by the Corporation before it was made.

On the motion being put only three members voted for it, and it was lost.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Mr. Javerilal quoted the following from the introductory remarks of the Commissioner to the Budget :—"In four cases an increase has been proposed in the pay of superior officer, viz., the Executive Engineer, the Water Engineer, the Chief of the Fire Brigade, and the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens. The last has been allowed an increment of Rs. 50, but his salary is still Rs. 150 below the scheduled amount." The speaker went on to oppose the proposed increase in the salary of the last-named officer.

Dr. Viegas said that the Superintendent's salary was fixed at Rs. 500, because it was intended at the time to give the appointment to an expert from Germany.

The Chairman said the present Superintendent who came from Nagpur was an expert.

Dr. Viegas thought there was a difference between an expert from Europe and one from Nagpur. (Laughter.)

On the motion of Mr. Javerilal it was decided that no increase be given to the present officer.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

In his introductory remarks to the budget the Municipal Commissioner wrote "The full statutory salary of Rs. 1,500 is proposed for the Executive Engineer, the Commissioner being strongly of opinion that the appointment (which would be with more propriety denominated Chief Engineer) is underpaid at a less figure."

Dr. Viegas moved that the salary of the Executive Engineer be not increased, but continued at Rs. 1,200. The Engineer had given the Corporation every satisfaction, and effected considerable savings in his department. He (Dr. Viegas) wished to give Mr. Murzban every credit for the way in which he had carried out his duties. He based his objection to the increase entirely on financial grounds—considering the state of their finances he did not think they should increase the salaries of officers within so short a period of their appointment. He was prepared to bestow nothing but praises upon Mr. Murzban for his valuable services, but could not in the interest of economy agree to increasing the salary. The motion carried no sort of reproach on the Executive Engineer, and he (Dr. Viegas) thought that at some future time they might specially reward his undoubted ability and economy.

The Chairman pointed out that Mr. Murzban had effected savings in his department to the extent of no less than Rs. 50,000.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Balchandra and carried.

Dr. Viegas repeated the opinion that there was no need for an assistant engineer.

Mr. Shroff considered the allowance of Rs. 150 to the assistant engineer for conveyance was unnecessarily large.

The Commissioner said that the assistant was constantly driving about, and had frequently to go to Tansa. The question of the allowance had been fully considered by Mr. Clarke. Mr. Murzban, Mr. Tomlinson, and himself thought that it was very necessary for the assistant to be familiar with every part of the place.

SHORTHAND WRITER.

The budget proposed the engagement of a shorthand writer for the Water-Works office, at a salary of Rs. 60 in lieu of a copying clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem. The proposal was negatived so that the service of the copying clerk will be retained.

TYPEWRITER.

The Committee disallowed Rs. 400 put down for the purchase of a typewriter for the Drainage Department.

THE WATER-WORKS ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND CHIEF INSPECTOR.

The appointment of an assistant superintendent on a salary of Rs. 150 with Rs. 60 as travelling allowance was disallowed.

The proposed house allowance of Rs. 50 to the Chief Inspector was expunged

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT: LARGE REDUCTIONS.

Provision for overtime and temporary labour was reduced from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 3,000, the same as last year. For materials, tools, and plant the estimate was reduced from Rs. 45,300 to Rs. 40,000. Contingencies, &c., were lowered from Rs. 11,200 to Rs. 9,800. A lakh of rupees had been estimated for existing mains to be kept up, but this was brought down to Rs. 25,000. The Committee eliminated the item of Rs. 4,000 for repointing division walls of pillars at Malabar Hill Reservoir.

TOTALS.

At the close of the meeting the totals on the sections dealt with stood as under:—Fire Brigade, at Rs.1,15,435; public gardens, at Rs. 57,994; Executive Engineer's Department, at Rs. 40,326; Public Works (Engineer's) Department, at Rs. 2,03,147; and Water-Works, at Rs.2,28,968.

A NEW MADRESSA IN JUNAGADH.

A Junagadh correspondent writes: Sir,—The ceremony of opening the handsome building of the Anjuman-i-Islam, to be called the Bahauddinbhai Madressa, after the Madar-ul-Maham Vizier Sahib of Junagadh, who has generously borne more than one-half of the building charges, was performed by Mr. G. B. Reid, Commissioner, N. D., on the 9th instant, at 5 p.m. A spacious mandap, adorned with buntings and evergreens, was elected for the purpose in front of the building on the Oliphant Road. Invitations were issued to all the leading gentlemen of the city; and about half-an-hour before the time the guests, began to pour in, among whom were:—Messrs. Frost, MacCorkell, Oliver, Kabraji, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Runchhodlal, Rao Bahadur Jayakar, Messrs. Wadia, Sunavala, Chhapgar, Narbheram, Sheths Mayabhai, Manibhai, Lalbhai, Jamnabhai, Kavi Dalpatram, C.I.E., the Kazi Sahib, and many other gentlemen of all castes and creeds numbering more than two hundred. Two or three Parsee ladies, Mrs. and Miss Chhapgar, Miss Kapadia and another, graced the mandap by their presence. Punctually at 5 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Reid came up. Both of them were received by those present with most fervent enthusiasm.

One remarkable feature which characterized the event was the deep interest taken by Hindus as well as the Mussalmans in the business of the day. The Mussulmans have full confidence in the sympathy of the Hindus and have hence entrusted the management of the Anjuman in the hands of the able Honorary Secretary Rao Bahadur Lalshankarbhai. The Anjuman owes its very existence to the indefatigable exertions of a Hindu gentleman, the late R. S. Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Burhanuddin, joint secretary, who read the following address:—Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—We are assembled here, this evening, to commemorate a very happy event, namely, the opening of the Bahauddinbhai Madressa of this Anjuman. This Anjuman was established in December, 1884, by the late Khan Sahib Bawamiyan, with the aid of our kind president, Mr. Reid, who was then Collector here, the late Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E., and Mr. J. F. Fernandez. With the exertions of these gentlemen sufficient funds were collected for starting work in 1885. Madar-ul-Maham Vizier Shekh Muhammad Bahauddinbhai Sahib C.I.E., patronized the institution by very liberal aid from Junagadh. The main supporters of the funds were some of the high officials and the neighbouring Princes and Nawabs. The Anjuman was accordingly enabled to commence work by establishing an Urdu Boys' School and a Library and Reading Room in 1885. An English School and a Girls' School were subsequently opened in 1887. At the desire of some of the people an Arabic class was started for religious instruction in 1891. During the current year another Girls' School was opened in the vicinity of Kalupur for the purpose of affording facilities for female education to that part of the city which is very thickly populated by Mussalmans. In the beginning these schools had only forty pupils, though no fees were charged. Now in spite of the introduction of fees into the English and Vernacular Boys' Schools the number has been more than trebled. The English school teaches up to Anglo-Vernacular Standard III. and those that pass in this are sent on to the Government High School for further study. Thus up to date twenty-four pupils have been sent to, the High School. Five of these have been able to win Government Middle School Scholarships. The Library and Reading Room is also fairly well attended.

A building, named Bacha Jamadar's Haveli, was purchased in 1887 for the purpose of housing the Anjuman Schools. But for their better accommodation it was thought expedient to build a new house in 1890. Accordingly at the request of Khan Sahib Bawamiyan Madar-ul-Maham Sahib generously offered a donation of Rs. 6,000. With the assistance of Messrs. Reid and James the present site was secured for a nominal price, and Government was pleased to bestow a building grant. The foundation-stone was laid by His Excellency Lord Harris on 15th November, 1890, and the house was constructed under the supervision of his Honorary Secretary, Rao Bahadur Lalshankarbhai. The estimated cost is Rs. 10,400. The ceiling and conveniences remain to be done. The whole cost will, it is hoped, not exceed the estimate. We sincerely thank Madar-ul-Maham Sahib whose liberality has brought this building into existence. The Anjuman has gratefully named it after its generous donor. The Anjuman owes a deep debt of ever-lasting gratitude to the late K. S. Bawamiyan and R.S. Mahipatram, who were its actual founders and who tried their best to promote its interests. It would have been extremely gratifying had it pleased God to spare them to witness the fruits of their disinterested labours on this occasion.

We have next to acknowledge the kind assistance of Mr. Reid. He was our first president and is now our patron. It, therefore, affords us the greatest pleasure to find that he has returned to this city on a higher post, and that the opening ceremony of this new building is to be performed by him, who has all along taken a leading part in the good and benevolent work of the Anjuman.

In conclusion our hearty thanks are due to Mr. James, Mr. Frost, and Mr. Giles for the kind assistance they have given us from time to time and to the ladies and gentlemen present for gracing the occasion.

Then Mr. Frost, as President, requested Mr. Reid to open the building. While doing so, he said that this city was founded by Mussulmans and even now contained a large population of them. In such a place an Anjuman was necessary. It was established with the exertions of Messrs. Bawamiyan and Mahipatram and was doing good work. The Hindus also were working in sympathy with the Mussalmans. This was an especial feature of Ahmedabad only in this whole of Gujerat. Bahauddinbhai also had been very generous in offering a large sum for the education of his co-religionists. He was sorry that Messrs. Bawamiyan and Mahipatram did not live to see the building.

A Mussalman gentleman of this place who takes a deep interest in the advancement of his co-religionists then recited a poem in Gujerati, which he had composed for the occasion.

Mrs. Reid then distributed prizes to boys and girls, and seemed much interested in the children.

After the usual *pan-supari* the assembly proceeded to inspect the building.

The World's Fair, Chicago, was closed on Monday, the 30th inst., in solemn silence, without any of the ceremonies at one time in contemplation, the lamentable murder of the Mayor of Chicago having thrown a gloom over the occasion. This melancholy assassination was simply the work of a madman. Mr. Harrison, the Mayor, had returned to his own house after some fete at the Exhibition, and was resting on a sofa when an unknown person asked to see him. The man was shown in, and immediately fired four shots from a revolver at Mr. Harrison, all of which took effect, and the Mayor died twenty minutes afterwards. The murderer is an office seeker, named Prendergast, and is pronounced to be insane. To make the incident more distressing it seems that Mr. Harrison was an engaged man, on the point of getting married.

Panthay Mules having been found so serviceable for transport work during past operations in Burma they will be largely employed again this season on the North-Eastern frontier of the country.

INSECT PEST, AGRICULTURE AND REVISION SURVEY AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In my letter to you on "Agricultural Prospects and the Insect Pest at Alibag," about this time last year, I said that although the crops were for the most part free from the insect pest, a good deal of damage was done to them by the November rain. For the last seven years with only one exception, viz., the year 1891, we have been regularly having this insect pest in the villages near Alibag. Last year the Mamlatdar of Alibag ordered specimens of the injurious insects to be sent in bottles to him from one of the affected villages, and it was expected that a proper inquiry into the causes of these pests would lead to the suggestion of remedies for their suppression, but nothing practical appears to have been done as yet. This year the pest is mostly confined to the well-known species of paddy, called the Alibag patani, which hitherto was supposed to be free from the ravages of the insects. The outturn in the case of this particular species is not even two annas in the rupee. Some people thinking that a change of seeds would prevent the pest, sow new species in their fields every year and succeed to some extent, but this is not possible in every case. The patani which is late in ripening is suited only to those fields, which have plenty of water in them, and in such fields it will not do to plant varieties which ripen earlier.

The condition of the agricultural classes in these villages, therefore, has been far from satisfactory, and yet we are told that from next year we shall have to pay increased taxation. The neighbouring talukas of Karjat, Panwel, and Pen have known what increase per acre they have to bear, and it is feared Alibag will not be more fortunate. Will the Revision Survey Settlement officers take into consideration the real state of agriculture in the Alibag taluka, which through the medium of your valuable journal I have been pointing out these four years? Surely, if Government expect enhanced revenues, it is their care to teach the ignorant ryots how to be enabled to bear the increased burden. Would it be just to infer that because a few fortunate persons of a certain village having earned money in Bombay have been able to cover their houses with tiles when thirty years ago their fathers had only straw-covered huts, the general condition of the agricultural population of that village has been better than before? A few days ago I had an interview with a few villagers, who assured me that with such scanty outturns of crops and enhanced land taxation the days would not be far when people would be obliged to give up cultivation, and have recourse to other means of subsistence. Although these prophesies may look vague and meaningless now, there is certainly something in them which should attract the attention of the authorities.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 21. R. L. GHARAT.

A SCIENTIFIC SUBJECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—An interesting question was started in your columns during the last month (9th October Bi-weekly Edition) in connection with the whistling fire-works that were lately exhibited by Messrs. Brock and Co. I trust the following suggestions will not be altogether useless. The belief that there is something peculiar in the composition itself, which alone blows the whistle, is not well-founded and conclusive. I ignited about twenty grains of the same substance—whose purity, however, I subsequently found reasons to suspect, the salt was prepared at home from commercial *carbolic acid*—in open air and found that the stuff went off in the usual way very much like ordinary gunpowder but with slightly greater violence, and without producing any whistle or shriek. This leads one to infer that there is nothing peculiar in *potassium picrate*, which gets up a shriek except the circumstance that the products of combustion are gaseous. The tube and presumably the material of which it is made, its dimensions, and the size of the bore have much to do with the blowing of the whistle. It is almost impossible to produce different notes from one and the same screecher, but it seems possible to manufacture screecher, each whistling a particular note for which it is intended. The notes can be regulated in three ways. First, by varying the length and the material of the tube. A metal like copper, brass, or steel being better adapted for the purpose than stout paper. Secondly, by charging the tubes with varying quantities of the composition, and, lastly, by inserting a mouthpiece like that of a windpipe but in an inverted position or by attaching a stout reed vibrating to the required note. The last method seems to succeed best, so that the gas emerging from the tube might pass through the slit of the inverted mouth-piece and set up a shriek or might glide past the reed and set it vibrating. As for any peculiarity in the substance itself, a consideration of its composition at once shows that the products of combustion are gaseous, and are produced in an incredibly short space of time, and at a very high temperature when their expansive force is so very great. Potassium picrate contains for every 267 parts by weight 72 of carbon, 2 of hydrogen, 42 of nitrogen, 112 of oxygen, and 39 of potassium. Therefore, besides an insignificant quantity of solid residue in the form of potassium carbonate, the whole product of combustion is gaseous consisting of carbonic anhydrite, free nitrogen, and water vapour. Moreover, the high temperature at which the gases are produced expands them to more than three times their volume at the ordinary temperature.

Ammonium picrate would be still preferable to the potassium salt for the reason that it leaves no solid residue behind, and the whole is converted into gas, were it not for its dangerously explosive character.—Yours, &c., V. G. TOLAL.

TREASURE TROVE IN BENGAL.

The Land Revenue Report states that cases of treasure trove occurred during the year in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Rajshahi, Dacca, Patna, Champaran, Bhagulpur, Malda, Cuttack and Puri. In most of them the intrinsic value of the treasure found was small. In Rajshahi ten old coins were found in an earthen pot, in the jurisdiction of the Godagari police station. The finder deposited the coin with the Sub-Inspector, but he returned them: and the finder had a necklace made of them. This was produced before the Collector, who returned it to the finder, censuring the Sub-Inspector for giving up the coin before getting an order to do so. In the Madhipura subdivision of the Bhagalpur district a *lota* in which there were a few old silver coins was found. The matter was reported to the Subdivisional Officer by a person other than the finder. The latter was prosecuted under section 20 of the Act, but was discharged. The three coins which the informant had made over to the Sub-divisional Officer were sold by public auction, and the proceeds credited to Government. In Champaran some children digging in a field near Soogong found a vessel containing, it is said, some 500 or 600 silver coins. The case is under inquiry. In Cuttack some villagers found some gold and silver coins in Jajpur subdivision. Most of the coins are said to have been misappropriated, but two gold and thirty silver ones were secured for the Government. One of the former was a ducat and the other was of the last year of Aurangzib's reign. The silver coins were of various Mogul Emperors. The whole of these 32 coins have been acquired and sent to the Secretary of the Asiatic Society.

Besides the last case above alluded to there were a few others in which the treasure found appears to have some numismatic value. Thus in Patna 31 old coins of the reigns of Shah Alam and Shah Jehan were found by a boy under a tree in a field. The occupant of the field has laid a claim which is under inquiry. In the Champaran case (Bettiah subdivision) referred to in the Report for 1891-92, Government sanctioned the acquision of the coins, and 17 of them were sent to the Mint for sale to Collectors. The 28 coins found in Bhagulpur in 1891 were authoritatively declared to be of a date antecedent to the advent of the Moguls, and, as it was presumed that they were hidden more than a hundred years ago, they were declared ownerless. The intrinsic value was reported in Calcutta to be not more than Rs. 28. The final disposal of the coins remained in abeyance pending the expiration of the two months allowed for appeal from the Collector's orders. In the Malda case referred to in the Report for the previous year, the old coins were acquired on behalf of Government and sent to the Secretary to the Asiatic Society, their value and the remaining properties being made over to the finders. In the Narayanganj subdivision of Dacca a person digging earth on the Hajiganj road found 17 silver coins of very old date, amounting in value to Rs. 18, which were sent to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Eight were eventually made over to the decipherer, and the remaining nine were sent to the Mint for sale to numismatists. The price of the coins will be paid to the finder and the proprietor of the land in the proportion of three-fourths and one-fourth respectively.

Surgeon-Major-General W. F. DeFabeck, M.D., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, is likely to apply to Government to have his tenure of office extended to one year beyond the prescribed limit.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

EXAMINATION OF SIR DAVID BARBOUR.

The members of the Royal Commission on Opium held their first public sitting in Calcutta, on Saturday morning, in the Chamber of the Bengal Legislative Council. Provision had been made in the hall for seating a considerable number of visitors who, it was expected, would have felt sufficient interest in the proceedings to be present, but if public feeling in the work of the Commission may be gauged by Saturday's attendance, that attention might well have been dispensed with. In all there were about a dozen gentlemen present who were not connected with the Commission. The majority of these were officials, and it is noteworthy that among the minority there was neither a missionary nor a native.

Lord Brassey delivered the opening address in terms already reported in our telegrams.

EVIDENCE OF SIR DAVID BARBOUR.

The following evidence was then given by Sir David Barbour, Finance Minister.

The President: Have you had special opportunities of watching the poppy cultivation in India?—I saw something of the cultivation when I was in Behar, and when I was in charge of the Financial Department all the returns in connection with opium came to that Department.

What in your opinion would be the effect of the prohibition of poppy cultivation, and would such stoppage be likely to cause great discontent?—My experience in Behar was twenty years ago, and at that time opium was probably a more valuable crop there than it is at present. I believe that, owing to the improved means of communication and other causes, and possibly to the depreciation of silver, the opium crop in Behar is not now so valuable as it was at that time; but it is still a valuable crop, and I imagine that if the cultivation were discontinued it would be a loss. I mention the depreciation of silver because the Government pass the ryot a fixed price of Rs. 5 a seer for all opium produced, and if there is any depreciation of silver the ryot is, of course, getting a less valuable consideration for his opium. In other words, while the silver price of other crops has been rising the silver price of opium has been stationary. In Malwa the crop is much more valuable to the ryots than in Behar, and as there is no other crop of nearly equal value that could take its place the loss would be very serious.

Have you formed any opinion as to the physical results of the consumption of opium?—While serving in Behar, I had a fair opportunity of seeing the effects of the consumption of opium. So far as came under my notice, opium was regularly consumed by only the most trifling fraction of the population in the large towns. Its consumption had practically no evil effect on the general population, and I can only call to mind one or two cases where it was consumed to an extent which was supposed to be injurious. In those cases all that I noticed was that the person was indolent, and, apparently rather stupid in the morning until he had had his allowance of opium. Since 1872 I have not come across a single person who appeared to have suffered in any way from the consumption of opium. There may, of course, be such persons in India, but there are certainly not many of them. I do not say that I have had special opportunities of observing the effects of the consumption of opium, but it is a remarkable fact that it is possible to serve thirty years in India and to mix pretty freely at times with the people, and yet never to see any evils, which are worth considering, arising from the consumption of opium. It may be that there are parts of India where the people suffer from the excessive consumption of opium, but I have never seen any evidence which could justify the belief that the consumption of opium in India was so great as to constitute a serious evil. I have seen and heard a good deal of evidence to the effect that the moderate and regular use of opium is not injurious and is not attended with any special evils, and that in many cases its use is positively beneficial. I believe that this opinion is entertained by many Natives of India, and I believe it to be well founded.

Have you any opinion with regard to the physical effects of the consumption of opium in China?—I have not been in China myself, but I have spoken to to people who have been there, and in particular to Mr. James, now Commissioner in Sind, who travelled for some time in Manchuria. His opinion was that many of the people who consumed opium were remarkably fine men physically, who took opium as a matter of course, without its seeming to do them any harm. I think he said he had come across a few people who had suffered from taking opium. The conclusion I have come to is that there are cases of the abuse of of opium, but, on the other hand, that the consumption of opium is often beneficial. Another friend of mine visited the tin mines at Singapore where Chinamen are employed, and he found that while the hospital was full of the other workmen the Chinese kept their health, and this result was ascribed to the use of opium. With regard to the financial aspect of the question is it a fact that to the various objections to the opium revenue, the Government of India have always put forward, among other reasons, the practical argument that the revenue derived from opium is, under the present condition of the finances of India, indispensable?

Can you give us a statement showing the amount of, and fluctuations in, the opium revenue, and the degree to which you are dependent on that financial resource?—I have not a detailed statement, but one is being prepared. The total revenue derived from the consumption of opium in India is about Rx. 1,000,000. The net revenue derived from the export of opium is much larger, and may be taken at Rx. 5,000,000 in the present year. The revenue derived from the export of opium has materially fallen off in recent years. This is mainly due to the growing competition of opium produced in China, and I might add in Persia, but it is partially due to temporary causes, such as poor crops of opium in recent years, and probably in some degree to the introduction of the system under which a consolidated rate of duty is levied on import in place of the old lekin or transit duties. We may fairly take the total net revenue from opium at Rx. 6,000,000 yearly at the present time. I have no hesitation in saying that it would be impossible to carry on the administsation of India if the revenue were reduced by Rx. 6,000,000. As it is, there is considerable difficulty in making revenue balance expenditure: and for my part, I would positively refuse to attempt the task if the revenue were reduced by Rx. 6,000,000. I have no doubt the country would bear some additional taxation if the taxation were imposed in consequence of some disaster which we could not have avoided, but the imposition of heavy, or perhaps of any considerable amount of taxation in order to make good a loss of revenue caused by interference with the consumption or export of opium would cause the most serious discontent. I would not face the consequences of taxation imposed for such a purpose. Of course this Rx. 6,000,000 does not represent the total loss to the country that would be caused by the prohibition of the consuption of opium. Certain Native States would lose heavily, and the peasants in many places would suffer severely, if deprived of the chance of cultivation specially valuable crop.

It has been said thatany loss of opium revenue might be made good by a reduction of the Home charges on account of the British troops serving in India. I see no connection between the two questions. If the Home charges are too high they should be reduced without any reference to the opium question. If the Commission are in a position to announce on behalf of the English Government that the Home charges will be reduced, I can take that into consideration and allow for an improvement *pro tanto* in the financial position. If they are not in a position to do so I cannot take into account any possible decrease in expenditure due to such a cause. I believe that the English War Office and the Treasury hold that the charges made against India on account of the British army are lower than they might fairly be. It has also been said that the abolition of the export of opium from India might be spread over a series of years, say, thirty years, so that the loss of revenue would be gradual, and that Indian revenue and expenditure would have time to adjust themselves to the altered conditions. Against that proposal I desire to protest in the strongest terms. It throws on posterity a burden which we are unable and unwilling to take up ourselves, and there is no good reason to suppose that posterity will be in a better position to bear the burden than we are. No man can tell what the history of India will be during the next thirty years. It may be that the country will be financially prosperous thirty years hence, or it may be that it will be in great financial difficulties. We are in serious financial difficulties at the present time, and financial burden of to-day would be simply intolerable if our predecessor had decided thirty years ago to gradually stop the export of opium, and if our revenue were at this moment Rx. 5,000,000 less than it actually is. To justify such interference it would be necessary to prove, 1st, that the consumption of opium in China was such an overwhelming evil as to make it our duty to interfere in the interests of humanity and, 2nd, that our inteference would be attended with such benefits as to outweigh the undoubted loss of revenue to India which would follow.

The President: Returning to the military charges, as the reason for opposing any modification in the present system has been partly, and indeed mainly, financial, it seems impossible to exclude altogether from view the general consideration of the various charges which the Government of India has to meet. In his speech in the House of Commons, in support of the motion which led to the appointment of the present Commission, Sir Joseph Pease made special reference to the rapid increase in the military charges. He pointed to the fact that the military charges had increased from 1831 to the time when he was speaking by eight millions and a half of tens of rupees. He mentioned that the British army had increased from 63,72,000 in 1884 to 71,000 in 1891, and that the native army had increased from 126,000 to 149,000. I believe there has also been a much larger expenditure on military works. Have you any reason to apprehend a further development in the same proportion of the military expenditure for the external defence of India?

Nobody would be better pleased than I should if it were found possible to reduce the military expenditure, but there are different opinions held on the subject. It would depend on the course of events whether the expenditure could be reduced or not. Looking at the matter from a purely financial point of view, it is possible that the military expenditure might be reduced, but it is also quite possible that the Home charges will not be reduced, and that the military expenditure will be increased. There might be a war on the frontier, or there might be a famine, and we have difficulties to meet in trying to introduce a gold standard. The future is clouded and uncertain, and there is no guarantee that there will be either a reduction of expenditure or an increase of revenue.

My objections to the abolition of production of opium are not by any means purely financial. If every rupee we should lose, directly and indirectly were made good to the Government of India, and to the Native States and to the cultivators I should still object, because I do not think any extreme measure like that should be forced on people who do not want it unless to get rid of evils of a most serious character, and I do not hold that the evils are of that character.

The President: If military opinion of a character so weighty that no Government could afford to disregard it had been tendered recommending certain preparations on the frontier, and if it had been financially impossible for the Government of India to carry out their recommendations, it would have been incumbent on the Imperial Exchequer to deal with the subject?

I should say so, but the Imperial Government has never shown much readiness to assist us in such matters. I have no doubt if matters came to the worst, assistance would be given. At least I hope so.

The President: There is one matter on which I should like to say a few words, and that is as to the feeling of the people. I have a strong opinion that prohibition would of itself excite the gravest discontent and I should think it folly for a Government like ours to try and force it on the people. It is very different where everybody has a vote, and a large majority have come to the conclusion that consumption should be prohibited, but when the measure is introduced by a *fiat* of the Government against the wishes of a large number of the people, the consequences might be most serious.

The President: That point was considered, and we were specially charged with the duty of travelling through the country, and putting ourselves in personal communication with those races who are consumers of opium with a view to ascertainining their feelings on the subject.

Sir David Barbour: I am not aware of the Government of India having any authority to prohibit the cultivation of opium in Native States, and many States would resent any attempt to coerce them in this matter. The amount of revenue derived from opium in Central India is very great.

The President: There is one feature of the question on which we might not improperly ask your opinion and that is with reference to our relations with China. What do you think with reference to the feeling entertained by the Chinese Government on this subject?—I have no special knowledge as to what has been the feeling of the Chinese Government in the East, or what it is at the present time, but I am quite satisfied that the Government of China could not prevent the consumption of opium in that country. I think they would find it quite impossible to enforce prohibition.

The President: Supposing a large increase in the duty imposed by the Chinese Government were agreed on, what in your view would be the probable effect with regard to smuggling?—We know that the Chinese are the most expert smugglers in the world, and the higher the duty on opium the greater would be the temptation to smuggle. The Chinese Government seem to succeed in preventing smuggling fairly well at present. They have an agreement, I believe, with the Hong Kong Government to prevent smuggling, and would manage somehow to do it, unless the temptation were very strong indeed.

The President: I would now like to direct your attention to a point which seems to me of great practical importance. You would naturally recognise the importance and desire if you could to consult and meet the objections of those who object to the opium revenue?—Certainly.

The President: Now, particular objection has been taken to what has been called the Bengal monopoly system. In his speech, seconding the motion in the House of Commons which led to the appointment of the Commission, Sir Joseph Pease, as President of the Anti-Opium 'Association expressed himself in these words: "The position of the Government of India is a position which is terribly unique. The Indian Government licenses every poppy plant that is grown; the Indian Government subsidises the whole of the cultivators of the crop; they frequently have as much as £2,000,000 out on subsidies on the crop. The Indian Government are the people who are responsible for this. They are the people who license and who decree more or less growth according to the exigencies of the trade. It is a position which, as I have said, is perfectly unique. They subsidise the grower, they buy the crop, they manufacture the drug, and they sell it by auction at Calcutta. This is the position of a professing Christian nation. We do license public houses but we do not carry on a trade in public houses. We are not the manufacturers of all the whisky used in this country; and if we were, we should hesitate before trying to force our whisky crop according to the exigencies of the trade. As a moral and as a Christian nation we have no right to trade in that which does others harm and which is one of the greatest causes of misery to the human race." That was the position taken up by Sir Joseph Pease. Now we have another statement from an authority even more weighty. Lord Hartington in a despatch to the Government of India in June 1881 used these words: "The second point on which the position of the Government has been chiefly attacked is their direct connection with the trade, and the policy adopted with the Chinese Government in relation to it. As regards the first, it can scarcely be contended that the subjects of Native States and our own subjects should be entirely prohibited from growing opium for exportation, or that an export duty is not a legitimate source of revenue; but it is objected that the Government are placed in a very different position when, as in Bengal, they are dealers in the drug which is capable of great abuse." Then we have the views of the Anti-Opium Association put forward in a pamphlet they published on Sir William Muir's minute of 1868. In that minute reference was made to a recommenedation of Sir George Trevelyan with regard to the expediency of introducing the Bombay system into Bengal, it being urged, among other arguments, that a large amount was locked up in advances to cultivators in Bengal. These objections were discussed in Sir William Muir's minute, and he said that under the Bombay system you would not have the Government brand on each chest, which would affect the price, and it was pointed out that Malwa opium which had no brand fetched a higher price. The Anti-Opium Association replied strongly to the minute. [The President read passages from the reply.] I have thought it well to put before you the arguments which have been addressed to the British public, and which have so far prevailed as to induce Parliament to appoint the Commission. I am aware that the despatch of Lord Hartington met not by an able minute on the part of the Government of India over which Lord Ripon then presided, in which cogent reasons were urged in defence of the Bengal monopoly; but as I have shown you, Sir Joseph Pease is still impressed with the strong objections to the Bengal monopoly, and therefore I should like to ask your views. Sir William Muir recognized the impossibility of making any sudden change, but he suggested that it might be tried experimentally in particular districts.

Sir David Barbour: The arguments you have read are plausible and I have no desire to refer to them except with respect, but I am convinced that the arguments when examined, will prove to be entirely unsound. The first question is, "Are you or are you not going to abolish the production of opium in Bengal?" If you are going to abolish it absolutely there is no use in discussing whether you will have the monopoly system, or a system which may be called free trade. The question merely resolves itself into this. If production is to be continued which system will give the best results? I may say that I think Sir Joseph Pease has put the arguments unfairly when he talks of our encouraging the growth of opium. The effect of our system is to limit largely the cultivation of the poppy and to raise the largest revenue possible. Take the case of England. There is a large consumption of spirits there. If the Government decided to take over the production and sale of spirits and either to manage the business of the drug or to entrust it to Municipalities and Local Council and if the Home Government reduced the quantity of spirits to one-fifth of that now consumed could they be fairly charged with encouraging the consumption of spirits? What the Government does in this case is to limit the production and consumption of opium, and to raise the largest possible revenue from it, and if you adopt any other system you will get worse results. Under the present system the poppy is cultivated under Government control, and brought to the factories and prepared, and sold by the Government by auction in Calcutta to the highest bidder. If you had free trade the Government would still have to utilise its officers to watch the growth and manufacture, but it would be done in a less effective way. The persons engaged in the trade would make the advances to the cultivators instead of the Government they would require a higher rate of interest on their capital, and they would have to keep their own establishment to protect their interests and they would look to the receipt of high profits to compensate them for engaging in what would prove to them to be a hazardous trade. The result would be that opium could not afford the high tax imposed at present. A door would certainly be opened to smuggling and the Indian opium would probably not fetch such a high price as at present, as it would not be of the same steady brand. Reference has been made to the price of Malwa opium, but my impression is that Malwa opium contains by weight about twenty per cent. more opium than Bengal opium owing to the greater quantity of moisture in the latter. Therefore on all grounds, even from the point of view of the Anti-Opium Society, I think the monopoly system better than the free trade system. You would find it very difficult to put a line to the cultivation if you had the free system.

There is one point on which I should like to make a few remarks, as it is a serious question. It has been said that we should give up our treaty-right with China with regard to the importing of opium into that country, and that we should prohibit the export of opium to China in the interests of the Chinese people. Now, to justify such interfernce by the Government of India it would be necessary to prove that the consumption of opium in China was such an overwhelming evil as to make it our duty to wash our hands of the whole business at any cost. It is for the Commission to come to a conclusion whether the consumption involves evils of such a character as to justify our interference. In my opinion this is not the case, but I have never been in China and my opinion must only be taken for what it is worth. On one point, however, I have no doubt. If we abandon our treaty-rights in China and allow the Chinese to impose any import duty they please on Indian opium, the whole or practically the whole of the Indian revenue from the export of opium to China will be lost. We sell yearly a certain quantity of Bengal opium to the highest bidder, and every additional rupee of taxation imposed on it on import into China, will involve a corresponding reduction in the price paid for the opium in Calcutta and every such reduction in the Calcutta price means the loss of an equivalent amount of Indian revenue. The Malwa opium trade has been in anything but a flourishing condition for some years. The export has fallen off and the trade with difficulty sustains the taxation it now bears. Any increase in the taxation in China must be met by a corresponding reduction in this country unless we are prepared to see the trade destroyed. The destruction of the Malwa trade would be a most serious blow to the States that produce this opium, and to the inhabitants, because opium is their specially valuable crop. On the other hand, the imposition of a higher rate of duty on the import of opium into China would have no effect on the tatal consumption in China. It would not affect the total taxation on opium, because Indian opium already bears the highest rate of taxation which it is possible to impose on it, and any increase of taxation in China would be followed automatically in the case of Bengal opium by a corresponding decrease in India, while in the case of Malwa opium the Government of India would be forced, as I have said, to reduce the export duty in order to save the trade and the interests of the Native States concerned. Even if we assume that the Government of India are prepared to see the Malwa trade extinguished or materially reduced, the total consumption of opium would not fall off in China. The place of Malwa opium has already been largely taken in China by indigenous opium and to some extent, by Persian opium and the process of substitution is still going on. Its progress would be merely accelerated by a decline in the quantity of Malwa opium exported to China.

In my opinion the financial consequences to India of doing away with the whole or the greater portion of the Indian revenue derived from the export of opium, would be of the most serious character. Apart from the question of losing revenue, which at present I can see no means of replacing, the destruction or serious reduction of one of the most valuable articles of our export trade would havn consequences on the rate of exchange which might prove disastrous at a time when we are attempting to introduce a gold standard into India. The success of that measure depends, very largely on the proportion which is maintained between Indian exports and imports, and anything which would materially reduce our exports would have injurious consequences, and might produce evils which would prove irreparable.

It is conceivable that the consumption of opium might be the cause of such evils in China as to make it desirable for us in the interests of morality to wash our hands of the whole business at any cost, but I deny that this is the case. I have served for thirty years in India. I have been connected with the Finance Department for more than twenty-one years. I was a member of the Royal Commission on gold and silver which sat in England for two years, and I have made a special study of the exchange question and I wish to give this Commission the most solemn warning as to the probable consequences of destroying the Indian opium revenue.

I can see no justification for measures involving such a result, and I am confident that these measures would not produce any benefits in the case of the people of China.

My connection with India and with the Government of India will come to a close before another week has passed, and I desire to place this deliberate opinion on record as the outcome of experience which I think, I may fairly say is not, if its kind surpassed by that of any other living Indian official.

The President: It will be our duty carefully to weigh the statement you have made, and you may be sure it will have the most careful consideration. With regard to China, I suppose we may take it that whatever has been the history of opium in the past, it is now known that public opinion has never sanctioned any force on the part of the British Empire to compel the Chinese Government to receive our opium. That declaration is now before the Chinese Government. If a great increase were made in the duty levied at Chinese ports, it would necessarily lead to increased smuggling, and it would be difficult for the Chinese Government to check smuggling if the duty were sufficient to encourage smuggling operations.

Sir David Barbour: Those are matters for the consideration of the Commission.

Thr President then enquired if the other members of the Commission would like to ask any questions.

Sir James Lyall:—You have anticipated almost all the questions I had thought of asking, but I will ask one or two. If a reduction in the Home charges and in military expenditure could be effected and no crisis occurred such as war or famine, would there not still be many claims on the Indian revenue which could not be overlooked, such as making canals, raising the pay of native officials, the reduction of the salt-tax, and so on?—Nobody knows better than I do that the claims on the Government of India for useful and necessary purposes are indefinite in amount. My whole career of recent years has been that of occupying the unfortunate position of refusing to provide money for objects which I had to admit were of importance.

(*To be continued.*)

The Kolengode boundary of the Cochin State is not likely to be demarcated this season, says a local paper. Of the five men selected by the Chief Engineer to appear on behalf of Cochin, one got the lumbago, another went in for influenza, a third pleaded incipient paralysis, a fourth was found to be professionally unequal to the job, while the last was incapacitated by an eye infirmity.

A brutal murder is reported from Rangoon, where some Burmans clubbed a young Englishman, named Harry Barry, to death. The father has offered a reward for the apprehension of the murderers.

"I was discussing football with a schoolboy the other day, says a sporting correspondent, "when the representative" of 'Young England' looked up at me and said: 'I don't think clergymen have much sense.' 'Dear me,' said I humbly, 'I am sorry to hear that. But why do you think so?' 'Well,' said my young friend. 'You see, it is that way. The other day we old boys were playing a county team. The curate was umpire. Suddenly out of the middle of a 'scrimm' came a bad word. The curate was awfully angry, and stopped the match. Now I don't think there was much sense in that, because our boys swore much more at having the match stopped than they would have done in the game.' This reasoning I could not gainsay, and I thought it a pity the curate was not there to hear!"

THE NATIVE PRESS.

CONGRESS AFFAIRS.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—The country will shortly be once again, in the throes of the Congress preparations. Mr. A. O. Hume, the father of the Congress, has arrived here from Europe and was welcomed this week by the Standing Committee of the Congress in Bombay. He is accompanied by Mr. Morgan Brown, an apt pupil, who, as editor of that excellent periodical, *India*, is serving a sort of apprenticeship in the field of Indian politics, and qualifying himself for the great honour which is intended for him, namely the Joint Secretaryship of the Congress, in succession to Mr. Hume. Mr. Hume, we are sorry to learn, is "growing infirm," and wishes to retire from active work. Another honoured European present at the meeting was Mr. Eardley Norton of Madras. All the three guests, Mr. Hume, Mr. Brown and Mr. Norton spoke at the meeting, and they cordially agreed in the necessity of having sufficient funds for the conduct of the campaign. It is one of Mr. Brown's regrets that there are patriots in this country who delight in reading *India*, and yet are very backward in paying the extremely small subscription charged for it. It is the old complaint which has now grown chronic. A subscription list was started at the meeting, and Mr. Mehta honourably led the way with a handsome contribution of Rs. 1,000. Others followed and made up between themselves about Rs. 3,000 more, as we hear. We hope there were none at the meeting who thought inwardly that the business for which they had assembled was to welcome Mr. Hume and not to make any sort of payment. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who is to preside, for the second time, at the Congress at Lahore, is shortly expected, and we doubt not but that a hearty and enthusiastic reception will be given to the first Indian Member of Parliament who is the first native *par excellence* of India.

THE NEW REGISTRAR OF THE HIGH COURT.

The *Gujerati* writes:—The appointment of Mr. R. D. Setna to the Registrarship of the Bombay High Court is welcome to the public on two grounds. The rules of the Provincial Service framed on the lines of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission have not yet been given effect. This inexplicable delay has created no small amount of suspicion and distrust regarding the intentions of government and we think that the nomination of Mr. Setna will allay that feeling to a certain extent. There prevailed all sorts of rumours for some time regarding the appointment of a successor to Mr. Jopp who has been appointed Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturist's Relief Act. But they have now been set at rest by the announcement of Mr. Setna's nomination. The selection is satisfactory on personal grounds also. Mr. Jopp's successor belongs to a talented family and has given substantial proofs of his intelligence and industry by winning scholarships and prizes in Equity and Real and Personal Property in competition with English candidates. While in England, he enhanced the reputation and utility of the Northbrook Club by his hard and energetic work as its Secretary, and his valuable services were acknowledged on all hands when he left for India. As Professor of Law in the Government Law School, he is known for his conscientious labours. The new appointment has responsibilities of its own and will require the exercise of not a little tact, courtesy, vigilance, and sound judgment. We happen to know a good deal about Mr. Setna's qualifications, and we say with confidence that he will come out of the ordeal with credit to himself and the native community. Mr. Setna is the first native Registrar in India and is, we believe, keenly conscious of the obligations resting upon him to make the new experiment an unqualified success. He has, we need hardly say, our heartest wishes for his success in his new sphere of official responsibility as the first native Registrar.

Says the *Gujerat Darpan*:— The Registrarship of the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court falls for the first time upon a native. In consequence of Mr. Joppe's elevation to the Special Judgeship Deccan Agriculturist's Relief Act, his place is given to Mr. Rustamji Dhanjibhai Setna, B. A. LL.B. Barrister-at-law. It is a satisfaction to note that Lord Harris' Government have thought fit to recognise the claims of native talents in preferring an accomplished native like Mr. Setna for this important place. Mr. Setna is a smart, learned, engergetic and straightforward young man fully equipped with all the requisites for the high position he is placed on. He is not entirely unknown to Surat. In fact he commenced his public career as an assistant teacher in the Surat High School in the year 1878. During his stay in England for studying law he had given evidence of very high intellectual capabilities, and the public at large is rejoiced at the appreciation of his capacities at the hands of the Government.

The *Native Opinion* writes:—All surmises on the score of the appointment to the said Registrarship must now set at rest, and the native public has every reason to be thankful both to Government and the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, for their sincerity in the matter of this appointment under the new rules of the Provincial Service. The allotment of the Registrarship to natives of India sent a local daily into a paroxism of rage over this infringement of vested service-interests, and he did not stop short of condemning the rules themselves. However, the ruling genius of the Presidency has risen above local prejudices, and we have now to offer to the Chief Justice and the Government the heart-felt thanks of a grateful community. Moreover the selection of the candidate is highly commendable. Mr. R. D. Setna is a practising barrister of some standing, has served as one of the law-professors of the local Government Law School, and in some way has claims also upon the people for their confidence. This appointment alongside with that of Mr. Justice Ranade goes a long way to show that in the matter of patronage as to higher grade-appointments the head of the local Governments is, in no small measure, governed by the best of motives.

THE SHERIFF ELECT OF BOMBAY.

The *Subodha Patrika* writes:—His Excellency Lord Harris has entitled himself to the gratitude of the Native public for the very happy selections he has lately made in filling up some official vacancies. The appointment of Dr. Bhandarkar as Vice-Chancellor of the University, was followed by the elevation of Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade to the High Court Bench. Though the latter appointment was not in the gift of His Excellency by statute, yet it must be due to His Excellency's recommendation. Both these appointments have been received by the public with warm approval; and now we have the appointment of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji as Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. This last, again, is a very wise selection, for Dr. Cowasji has rendered valuable services to the city during several years of an active public life, and the sense of moderation combined with the spirit of public usefulness which he has shown in that life well merited recognition at the hands of Government. The New Sheriff is one of our most useful public men and has always assisted movements started for the improvement of the city. We congratulate him on the honor which Government have conferred upon him and which he has so well deserved.

The *Rast Goftar* congratulates Dr. Cowasji Hormusji on his appointment by Government to the Shrievalty of Bombay, and we congratulate the Parsi community on the singular coincidence of this honoured office being held at present by Parsis in all the three presidency towns of India. It is something to be really proud of, that a community which is numerically so insignificant in point of numbers, as compared with the two largest races in India, should have, at one time, its own representatives alone as Sheriffs of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Dr. Cowasji possesses, in full measure, the tact of advancing himself and making himself conspicuous as a citizen, and by this time he has been fortunate enough in securing for himself everything that he might reasonably aspire to as the reward of his go-ahead spirit and dash. He has elbowed his way, right manfully, to the front, and no one will grudge him the position he holds. He has managed to become a prominent member of the Corporation and we shall not be surprised if it were to honour him one of these days with the presidential chair. Dr. Cowasji is one of our good citizens and very energtic, too, for age in a tropical country.

The *Gujerati* states:—The appointment of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji to the Shrievalty of Bombay for the ensuing year is one of the welcome events of this week. It is not a little creditable to the intelligent Parsi community that, in the three presidency cities of Madras Bengal and Bombay, there should be Parsi Sheriffs. Dr. Cowasji is the Chairman of the Standing Committee, a useful and well-informed member of the Corporation, a Fellow of the local university, and a Syndic in Medicine. For more than 20 years he has taken an active and useful part in the civic affairs of this city, and always distinguished himself by his moderation and painstaking and business-like habits. His simplicity, amiability, and sweetness of disposition ever make him an acceptable colleague and co-adjutor. He belongs to that old generation of full-hearted Parsis who like and love their neighbours and are absolutely free from any kind of ignorant conceit. He has interested himself in the political and other public movements of this city, and is one of the respected members of the Bombay Presidency Association. He has done good work according to his lights, and we are glad Government have rewarded his quiet but useful services by conferring upon him the Shrievalty.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Frank Stockton's new volume, The Shadrach, and Other Stories (W. H. Allen and Co.), is a collection in which the author's whimsical humour revels in the byways of fact and fancy. The Shadrach is a piece of iron ore possessed of magical properties eminently useful to a simple-minded lover, since, by its agency, he can at will cool his own passions of those of anybody else. In Asaph we have hard-headed Yankee, who sells his sister's hand for a new suit of clothes, and wins to himself a wife by sheer impudence. He is a delightful scamp, and nobody grudges him his good-fortunes. There are a good many lovers in Mr. Stockton's pages including an engaging young pair who find their happiness through the wonderful pelargonium, The Rev. Ezekiel Crump. Ezekiel was intended for a flower-show, but he turned matchmaker instead and had the distinction of compassing two marriages in a single day.

Mr. E. F. Benson brings together, under the title of Six Common Things Osgood, McIlvaine, and Co., just sixteen things which are in some respects very uncommon indeed. They are delicately written, with a graceful old-world touch, and a general tone of dainty sweet melancholy which redeems them, slight though they be, from triviality. The personality indicated by the imaginary writer, who in these little sketches unbosoms himself, has a very tender sympathy with poor humanity, and a quick eye for the pathos of humble lives. He is so pleasant a companion that we would willingly have been spared the morbid chapter in which he bids us good-bye.

Humble lives, again, are with us in Octave Thanet's Stories of a Western Town, reprinted, by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., from an American journal. They are of a kind with which we on this side of the water have been made fairly familiar by our cousins on the other. Octave Thanet is one of the best writers in this manner whose work has come to us; and we are glad to renew acquaintance with these simple and pathetic studies of character. There is not much movement, and there is no great variety, in the stories, but all have the same good qualities of easy flow and descriptive power.

Mrs. Steel, as an author, owes a great deal to the still comparatively slight knowledge which the English public possesses of Indian life and manners. In From the Five Rivers (W. Heinemann) she puts before us the natives of our Empire in the East as they live and move and speak, with their pitiful superstitions, their strange fancies, their melancholy ignorance of what poses with us for knowledge and civilisation, their doubt of the new ways, the new laws, the new people. Gunesh Chund, the first story in the volume, bears on the native contempt for female children, and the hard position of the sonless wife. At a Girls' School pictures a struggle after modern advancements. In a Citron Garden is a terrible tragedy in brief, reducing a happy bride to a hopeless widow. Shah Sujah's Mouse, the gem of the collection—a touching tale of unreasoning fidelity towards an English Sonny Baba—is a tiny bit of perfect writing. The volume has a quaint cover, but is badly printed.

A little book of charming sketches by Henry Harland is issued by Mr. Heinemann. Mademoiselle Miss, the tittle-story, is a very graceful study of an innocent English girl, living unspoiled among her unsavoury companions in the Latin Quarter. The lads do not understand her, and begin by making terrible mistakes, which they pass the rest of their time in expiating; while sweet Mademoiselle suspects no ill. There are other stories of the Quarter; and one of London life, in which a Prodigal Father grievously astonishes a sober young man from New York. This little story is reminiscent of My Awful Dad, but is none the worse for that. The elderly rake is a delightful contrast to his painfully conscientious offspring.

Among complete one-volume stories, a good place may be given to Miss Annie Swans tale of Black Country life, A Bitter Debt (Hutchinson). There is undoubtedly a large public for work of this sort, which is clean and wholesome, if not distinguished; and Miss Swan shows no small ability in her many presentations of homely character. Here she tells us how a work-girl in the factory of wealthy Jabez Allkins pays the price of her lovers release from undeserved imprisonment by a loveless marriage with her employer. Jabez, though he wins his bride by fraud, has good points, which gradually render him open to reformation; and in the end he wins the affection of his forgiving wife.

An ambitious young Scotchman is the hero of Michael Lamont (Hodder and Stoughton), a tale by Miss Jessie Findlay. The proud position of a country schoolmaster in his native village seems to Michael to raise him high above the humble weaver-folk from whom he springs. The pretty little dressmaker who has his vows is, for a while, supplanted by Phyllis Winter, the minister's daughter; but Phyllis dies, Nan is faithful, and Michael's striken heart turns to its old love. The schoolmaster is a poor sort of fellow throughout, and is well contrasted with his canny, self-respecting father, and his honest and honourable brother Will. The latter has geological tastes, which ultimately bring him fame and fortune and the hand of Phyllis's amiable sister. This little story is well-written and sensible, and shows here and there a touch of pawky humour.

The same characteristics appear in Barncraig (John Murray), by Gabriel Setoun. Barncraig in a Scots village of which, as of its amusing inhabitants, Mr. Setoun writes with obvious delight in his work. Among his stories may be mentioned What Santa Claus brought to the Poet, the history of a kindly boy's kindly thought for an old friend at Christmas-tide. Electing a Precentor is a lively sketch; and For Her Sake tells a touching tale of self-sacrifice.

Messrs. Bliss, Sands, and Foster have begun the issue, of a series which is likely to prove popular. Each of the volumes of the Modern Library will be a work of fiction, well-printed, and neatly bound in grey linen, and, to judge by the first specimen, of fair literary value. A Latter-Day Romance is a sad story touched with the pessimism of the hour. Jack Dalston is a stalwart, intellectual young fellow, whose muscular attributes win the admiration of Lilian Vane. An accident strikes Jack with blindness, and reduces him to a condition of pitiable inactivity and dependence, which gradually allienates Lilian's love. The tenor of A Latter Day Romance goes to prove the extreme instability of human tenderness; and when a selfish egotist, Graham, wins Lilian's affection from her husband, he promptly tires of his conquest, and leaves the girl to her tears. She has declined to go to the length of leaving Jack, although she is not above rendering his life miserable by coldness and neglect; but just as Graham's desertion inclines her to make amends, a second accident takes from Jack the burden of existence, and leaves Lilian to a lonely fate, which most readers will think she very well deserves.

Under the title Nineteenth Century Classics, Messrs. Griffith, Farran and Co., are publishing a set of volumes which will be dear to the hearts of book-lovers. Three of them, of the vignette edition lie on my table, viz., the Works of Longfellow, Whittier's Poems and The Scarlet Letter. Artistically embellished and distinguished by many typographical excellences, I am full of admiration for these handsome volumes. In addition to their external merits they possess superadded the virtue of much internal excellence. Three volumes more typical of the literature of the Republic could not well be selected. Whittier and Longfellow in poetry, and Hawthorne in prose, are names which bring joy to the heart of every patriotic American. In past generations the people of the United States, owing to their absorption in the problems of a pioneer race, had necessarily little leisure and small opportunity for the cultivation of the arts. After the hurly-burly of pioneering work came settled order and material prosperity, and after these, in process of time, came intellectual development and the removal of the reproach of Philistinism. And so it has come to pass that in the last half-century or so America has contributed not a little precious wealth to the treasury of English literature. In poetry she has given us Edgar Allan Poe, Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, and Walt Whitman, while a host of "prosateurs" bears witness to the superabundance of her literary energy. Nor let us forget that in criticism we owe to her Mr. Edmund Clarence Steadman, whose vast erudition, keen insight, and blanced judgment mark him out as one of the ablest of living critics.

Personally, says a reviewer, I look upon The Scarlet Letter as a sort of inspiration in fiction. A gem of literary workmanship, symmetrically perfect in proportion, it is at the same time a wonderful study in the great mysteries of the human heart. How vividly realistically true are the two central figures, half-heroic in their fall and infinitely pathetic in their repentance. Arthur Dimmesdale, scholar and divine, beneath whose lofty spirituality lay such a dark Erebus of remorse, has been drawn with so much strength, and his fearful inward battle is described with so much fidelity that one's heart goes out to him in a rush of tenderness as to one whom we know, and love, and pity in the flesh. And then there is Hester, that majestic and noble woman who expiated by a life's atonement a lapse into which she was betrayed by the intoxication of that human love whose sweetness she had never known. Few characters in fiction appeal to us more irresistibly than that of this brave, loyal-hearted woman evolving in that rigid Puritan atmosphere her own moral regeneration; doomed to live down the past in awful isolation and loneliness; shielding with chivalrous loyalty he who should share her shame from the ignominy which had blighted her own young life. Oh! wondrous strength and generosity of a woman's heart! Where in fiction will you find a female character which can excel this in perfection of portraiture

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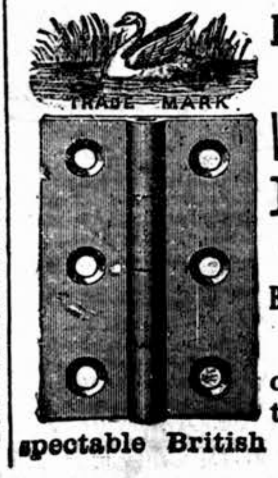

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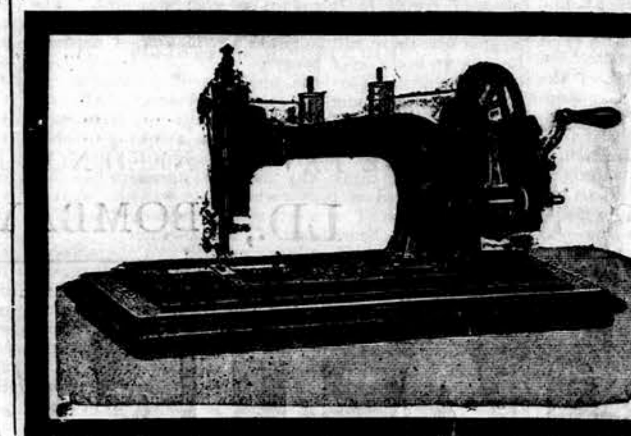

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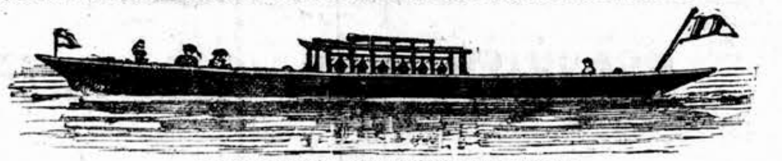

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